

REAL ESTATE.

"THE TIMES" REGULAR WEEKLY REVIEW OF SALES.

Over a Million and a Half Dollars' Worth of Real Estate Changes Hands in Six Days—List of Principal Sales.

The week which ended last night was a very active one in real-estate circles. As noted exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, the transfers for March were the largest ever known here in one month, amounting to nearly five and a half million dollars. April starts off with a promise to equal if not surpass this startling record. The Azusa craze has already been noted in these columns; and a less sensational, but almost equally vigorous boom has been "on all around."

Following is the classified summary of transfers, and list of principal sales:

On Monday there were 12 transfers for a nominal consideration; 4 under \$10,000, aggregating \$20,331; 3 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$79,977; 7 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$53,570; 3 over \$100,000, aggregating \$45,725; total, 29, aggregating \$199,523.

On Tuesday there were 12 transfers for a nominal consideration; 31 under \$10,000, aggregating \$15,421; 32 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$56,429; 3 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$15,530; 5 over \$100,000, aggregating \$72,235; total, 76, aggregating \$159,600.

On Wednesday there were 16 transfers for a nominal consideration; 42 under \$10,000, aggregating \$16,600; 29 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$77,780; 12 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$85,285; 6 over \$100,000, aggregating \$159,594; total, 105, aggregating \$309,259.

On Thursday there were 8 transfers for a nominal consideration; 16 under \$10,000, aggregating \$8,465; 23 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$32,110; 7 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$33,400; 7 over \$100,000, aggregating \$97,181; total, 61, aggregating \$181,156.

On Friday there were 8 transfers for a nominal consideration; 40 under \$10,000, aggregating \$23,085; 33 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$85,051; 12 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$80,027; 4 over \$100,000, aggregating \$227,900; total, 109, aggregating \$416,063.

On Saturday there were 13 transfers for a nominal consideration; 31 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$79,774; 7 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$43,210; 4 over \$100,000, aggregating \$60,712; total, 46, aggregating \$183,696.

Totals for the week: Sixty-nine transfers for a nominal consideration; 214 under \$10,000, aggregating \$103,899; 174 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$480,027; 47 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$343,053; 34 over \$100,000, aggregating \$834,317; grand total, 538 transfers, aggregating \$1,513,298.

PRINCIPAL SALES.

On Monday: Charles E. Langford to J. B. Balbridge and George William Spawforth: Agreement to convey lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block A, Bonestell tract, \$30,000. J. A. Graves to Walter D. Turner, George B. Adams, Henry C. Marsh, Horace B. Adams, F. W. Ward and John Hill: Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block B, Marengo tract, \$13,128. F. C. Howes to J. D. Platt: Agreement to convey part of block 23, O. S., \$12,000. Samuel E. Correll to Stephen A. D. Clark: Part of lot 2, Bonnell's subdivision of lot 18, block B, San Pascual tract, \$10,000. H. D. Bacon to W. D. Turner: Lot 11, block B, Marengo tract, \$10,000.

On Tuesday: J. S. Chadwick to C. S. Hawley and Frank Shaw: Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, Chadwick's subdivision of block 1, Woolen Mill tract, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block A, Spaulding & Finney's subdivision of S. E. 1/4 and E. 1/4 of section 16, Sierra Madre tract, 6 acres in N. E. 1/4 of lot 17, Sierra Madre tract, and lot on W. line of N. Beaudry street, \$24,500. J. W. Robinson to George Hochstetler: Agreement to convey lot on E. line of Main street N. of Pine street, \$13,750. Joel B. Parker and John R. Fletcher to Oregon Investment Company: Richland farm lots 23 and 24, Ro Santiago de Santa Ana, and lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block B, Estate of Antonio Garbolino, John Garbolino and Mateo Garbolino: Order confirming sale of undivided 1/2 of 32 acres on S. line of Seventh street to M. L. Wicks, \$11,350. Estate of Antonio Garbolino, John Garbolino and Mateo Garbolino, by Domenico Bagette, guardian, to M. L. Wicks: Undivided 1/2 interest in 32 acres on S. line of Seventh street, \$11,350.

On Wednesday: J. W. Shanklin to E. W. Shanklin: Agreement to convey ranch of J. W. Shanklin, in Santa Ana township, containing 487.45 acres, \$67,798. O. H. Congar to Mrs. L. T. W. Congar: Lots 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and undivided half of lot 13, strip 1/2 wide, between lots 23, 24, 25, and 26, Grove avenue, Dr. Congar Home tract, and undivided half interest in lots 70 and 80, Dr. Congar tract, and lots 62, 73, 74 and 75, Dr. Congar tract, \$17,000. George C. Hager, H. A. Macnell, John E. Alexander, C. Macley and R. M. Widney, trustees, to C. Macley: Block 290, S. 9.25 acres of block 150, S. 10 acres of block 160, W. 10 acres of block 220 and S. 10 acres of block 227, and 1/2 of block 129, less amount given for streets, Macley Ro, \$12,400.

William Forbes to Dan Harrison Davis: Agreement to convey W. 1/2 of S. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, section 11, township 1 S., range 10 W., \$11,500. John L. Cole, D. Galbraith and Oscar M. Arnold to Frank S. Wallace: Lot 1, Jewitt's subdivision of Ro San Pascual, \$11,000. David S. McHenry to D. Halladay: Two tracts in Ro Santiago de Santa Ana, \$10,800.

On Thursday: A. L. Anderson to J. W. Wood, W. L. C. Wright, E. M. Hovey, F. H. Heydenreich: Agreement to convey 21.84 acres in Wilson homestead tract, Pasadena, \$18,808. E. F. Spence to T. Banbury and M. E. Wood: S. 1/2 of lot 5, block B, San Pascual tract, \$10,000. James M. Davies to John L. Redick: Lot 53, and S. part of lot 54, Woodworth tract, \$14,400. Samuel Chapman, Jr., to A. H. Johnson and W. N. Monroe: Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block B, Bonestell tract, \$14,000. Rosemond Doughterty, Maggie Virginia Doughterty, Mary L. Preston, J. C. Preston, Martha J. King, John C. King, Nancy P. Price, J. D. Price, James L. Doughterty, Callie L. Doughterty, John L. Doughterty, and Mary O. Doughterty to William J. Doughterty: 56.10 acres in N. W. 1/4 of section 1, township 1 S., range 10 W., \$15,500. David W. Loring to John H. Jacobs and Franklin H. Smith: Block 13, part A, Marengo tract, \$10,300. Mrs. Nellie H. Gleason and Henry Gleason to W. B. Browning: Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, Gleason's subdivision of part of lot 5, block 73, H. S., \$10,000. Victor Beaudry to George W. Stinson: Bond for deed to lots 1, 2, 62 and 63, Beaudry Water Works tract, \$10,500.

On Friday: Gustus Brockway to Edwin L. Farris, Thomas H. Hayes and Smith W. Osterhout: Agreement to convey part of lot 2, block II, San Pascual tract, \$66,000. Victor Michel Clement, Jeanne Marie Clementine de Eymar, Annie Elmer and Jennie L. Clement to J. H. Book, C. E. Day, George P. Bright, J. W. Hinton, S. J. Mathes and Z. D. Mathus: 31.49 acres on E. side of Los Angeles River and all interest in property described, book 3, page 415, \$23,000. Philip H. Martz to Henry Martz: Agreement to convey lot 7, block 27, H. S., \$28,000. William Smith to Samuel B. Hunt: S. W. 1/4 of section 14, township 2 S., range 13 W., and 140 acres in N. W. 1/4 of section 23, township 1 S., range 13 W., \$22,500. John F. Burns to Albert B. Cartwright and Samuel D. Pallett: N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section 17, township 2 S., range 13 W., \$20,000. Austin C. Shafer to John W. Eldridge: S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section 17, township 2 S., range 13 W., \$20,000. J. W.

Brown to same: Agreement to convey 30 acres in or adjoining block M, Painter & Ball's addition to Pasadena, \$14,000. Mrs. R. E. Ross to Miss Jessie S. Lindsey: Lot 11, Williams' subdivision of part of lot 13, block B, San Pascual tract, \$13,400. Same to same: W. 50 acres of lot 2, block 20, H. S., \$12,000. Mrs. R. E. Ross to William S. Hanford: Agreement to convey lots 15 and 16, Hotel tract, Pasadena, \$10,000. Julia E. Briggs to Mrs. Mary E. Steele: Agreement to convey lot in lot 8, block B, San Pascual tract, \$10,000.

On Saturday: Luciano Chavez to I. S. Sherman and John B. Sanchez: Agreement to convey 33 1/2 acres in N. part of city, \$31,000. Daniel W. Field to S. Washburn and F. M. Underwood: Agreement to convey S. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 of section 31, township 1 N., range 9 W., \$16,112. H. A. Wallis to George E. Smith: Part of lots 9 and 13, block N, lot 11, block N, less N. 50 feet for road purposes, San Pascual tract, \$10,000. E. C. Fryer to John D. Casott, John L. Overton, H. M. Lund and J. E. McComas: 100 acres in Ro San José, \$10,000.

THE FLOWER FESTIVAL.

Meeting to Arrange for Its Successful Outcome.

The managers of the Flower Festival met at the Woman's Exchange yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Judge Widney, presiding. There were about 150 ladies in attendance, and they lost no time in getting down to business. The president made an opening address, in which she briefly outlined the work for this week and gave her sisters some good advice. She deplored the unfinished state of the building, but felt confident that success must follow their efforts.

Tickets were given out by Mrs. D. G. Stevens. Mrs. J. M. Stewart was appointed to take charge of the door during the festival.

They decided to have a grand procession every evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss May McLellan and Miss S. Hoadley were appointed a committee to look after supplies.

Miss S. B. Miner and Mrs. R. M. Widney will have charge of all entries.

The president gave directions for soliciting flowers and divided the city into twenty districts.

The dining-room will be in charge of Mrs. E. P. Johnson, and will be conducted on the European plan. That is, everybody will pay as he goes.

The ice-cream booth will be under the special care of Mrs. Sam Frager. Season tickets will be sold for \$1.50, and will be good for ten admissions.

The California wild-flower booth will be in charge of Mrs. Brown.

The candy booth will be managed by Mrs. Dr. De Szilgythy.

The exchange booth will be presided over by Mrs. Wheeler.

The lemonade booth will be superintended by Mrs. H. T. Hazard.

Mrs. Anna S. Averill will attend to the newspaper men.

The public school booth will be in charge of Miss L. Bradford.

The president stated that on the 11th instant he wished to see tons of flowers in the hall. She stated that as Easter Sunday is coming during the festival, it might be advisable to bring the flowers from the churches.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning 100 ladies at least are requested to assemble at the Exchange, and on Thursday there will be a meeting of the committees. All are requested to be in attendance promptly at 2 o'clock p.m.

The ladies are exerting every energy, and it is very certain that they will make a success of the affair.

INCORPORATED.

New Light, Water and Commission Companies.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Los Angeles Independent Light Company. The object is to manufacture and sell gas and substances from which light and heat may be produced. The directors are: E. E. Cohn, J. W. Green, C. H. Howland, S. M. Perry and Charles Gore, all of this city. Capital stock, \$50,000; amount subscribed, \$25,000.

The Gerlach & Blair Commission Company was incorporated yesterday, for carrying on a general commission business. The directors are: E. Gerlach, George F. Blair, Newell Mathews, J. E. Leal and George B. Shaffer. Capital stock, \$25,000; amount subscribed, \$25,000.

Articles were also filed by the Kinneloa Water Company. The directors are: Abbot Kinney, of Kinneloa; Thomas E. Rowan, of Los Angeles; Lorenz Rodenheiser, of Kinneloa; Richard A. Brown, of Los Angeles, and James Bettner, of Riverside. Capital stock, \$50,000; amount subscribed, \$25,000.

THE COURTS.

Mary Boggs was committed to the asylum at Stockton, being found insane on examination before Judge Cheney.

Fremont Schneider, after examination before Judge O'Melveny, was found to be insane, and committed to the asylum at Stockton.

JUSTICE AUSTIN.

The case of John Hanson, charged with attempting to obtain money by false pretenses, was set for April 8th at 3 p.m.

The case of Timothy Sullivan, for disturbing the peace, was set for April 20th.

JUSTICE TANEY.

David Dillon, charged with burglary, was held for trial.

PRAISE SERVICE.

There will be an interesting praise service this evening at the First Baptist Church. Following is the programme:

Organ Voluntary (Theme)—Mrs. J. G. Ogilvie.

Chorus, "Praise the Lord" (Chandler)—Solos by Misses Palmer and Ryder.

Hymn.

Solo (selected)—Miss Myrtle Hance.

Scripture reading—Rev. P. W. Dorsey.

Solo, "Palm Branches" (Faure)—H. S. Williams.

Remarks—Rev. P. W. Dorsey.

(Foster)—Misses Bush and Ryder, Messrs. Vigneron and Williams.

Hymn.

Male Quartette, "Life's Journey" (Koschatt).

Remarks—Vigneron, Williams, Howard and Williams.

Solo, "There is a Green Hill Far Away" (Gounod)—Mr. Vigneron.

Hymn.

Chorus (Dauks).

Temperance Lecture.

Rev. W. K. Goodwin, of Illinois, will give, this evening, at Armory Hall, South Main street, an interesting lecture upon the status and prospects of the temperance question. Col. Woodford can not be in the city on Monday evening, as was expected.

Christian Church.

George W. Sweeney, of Oakland, editor of Christian Church News, is in the city and expects to speak at the Christian Church on Temple street tonight. William Mellen, for twenty-four years a missionary among the Zulus, will speak at 11 a.m.

Tom Moore Society.

There will be a meeting of the Tom Moore Irish Literary Society at M. Whaling's law office, Ducommun block, Tuesday evening. All admirers of Tom Moore and sympathizing with the cause of Ireland are invited to attend.

THE CARLETON HOTEL.

A Glowing Tribute to E. W. Root, Its Proprietor, by the N. Y. Hotel Gazette.

Under this caption the New York Hotel Gazette of March 15, 1887, contains the following editorial, from the pen of Mr. T. A. Hungerford, its proprietor, who, after a visit to Southern California, pays this tribute to the Carleton and its proprietor:

"The interior of the Carleton is a surprise to all who enter its handsome New York. The office occupies the first floor and is 25x30 feet. The walls are richly decorated, and the woodwork is of the finest redwood and antique oak. From the office an elevator takes guests to the upper floors. A broad stairway, with handsomely-carved balustrade, and an easily carpeted, leads from the office to the second floor. The parlors are on either side of the main hall on the second floor. The ladies' occupies the front and the gentlemen's the rear of the building. Both are richly and handsomely furnished with furniture of the most modern and elegant styles. The chambers correspond with everything else in their luxurious and convenient appointments. All can be warmed, and many have easy open fireplaces.

"No part of a good hotel can be made more attractive than the dining-room. In this particular the Carleton has no superior anywhere. It is 40x30 feet, finished in redwood and attractively decorated. The entire furniture is antique oak and the chairs are upholstered in leather. Occupying a large space midway of the room is an old-fashioned stone fireplace, from which a bright fire cheerfully glows every cool morning to remind the guests of their home firesides. In selecting his silver for the Carleton, Mr. Root has introduced some novelties not to be found in any hotel on this continent. At every evening the tables are elegantly and handsomely silver-candelabra.

"The service of the Carleton is preeminently metropolitan. The cook, baker and waiters are all from New York city. The lessee and manager of the Carleton is E. W. Root, late of the Central Hotel, New York city, a gentleman whose high reputation places him in the most front ranks of the hotel men of this country. When the house opened the firm was Root & Smith, but Mr. Smith has retired to assume charge of the new steam laundry. One cannot but be struck by the neatness of his house. He employs no steward, but does all of his own catering. He buys only the best of everything, and as a result the table of the Carleton is superior in every particular."

Quick Work.

[Pasadena Daily Star, March 31.] This morning's train brought a citizen of Los Angeles to the office of Dr. Michener, who is justly celebrated in the art of removing tapeworms from the human system, and in two hours and thirty minutes he returned, leaving forty feet of tapeworm in the doctor's possession, and this after unsuccessful treatment at the hands of several Los Angeles physicians. Pasadena leads the world, and Dr. Michener wears the imperial garb.

Magnificent Hill-Top.

The Los Angeles Real Estate Company have for sale an exceptional property, suitable for the erection of a princely villa, within two miles from the postoffice. It is situated on the summit of a hill with a plateau of over an acre. The access is by means of an easy, graded road. The magnificent views to be seen therefrom extend over the city, and the mountains surrounding the same and the ocean. Apply to the L. A. R. E. Company, 25 Temple street, Los Angeles.

Card of Thanks.

In behalf of the Standard Book Corps, I desire to express our sincere thanks to all those who so kindly assisted at our entertainment, Friday evening, and to Messrs. Powell & Haskell, who kindly loaned the hall. Alice A. Fitch, Secretary Standard Book Corps.

Spring Novelties! Spring Novelties! See the fine black silk brocade velvet wraps, satin-lined, and heavy chenille and felt trimmings, for the extraordinary low price of \$10 each, at McCreary's grand spring opening tomorrow, 21 S. Spring street.

The Renton, 712 Sutter st., San Francisco. First-class private family hotel. Location beautiful and convenient. Mrs. Truesdell.

Bagleson & Co., 60 North Spring street, branch of the great furnishing goods manufacturing house of San Francisco.

Large assortment of traveling and tourists' suits at Bagleson & Co., 60 North Spring street.

Where is Alamitos Beach? For answer and maps write to G. W. Elwood, Long Beach, Cal.

From \$25 to \$50 Per Lot. Discounted to cash buyers at Mondoville.

New goods received daily, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 23 South Spring street.

Wall paper, in endless variety, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 23 South Spring street.

Every Cash Buyer of Five Lots At Mondoville will get one lot free.

Dr. Reasner's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co. sell it.

Seashells polished at Kan-Kop, 228 North Main street. Wholesale or retail.

Buy Bagleson's perfect fitting shirt. 50 North Spring street.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda for the kidneys.

Buy Bagleson's fine underwear, 60 N. Spring.

Napa Soda for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Napa Soda, the prince of table waters.

Unclassified.

To the Public.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF thanking my numerous customers through out Southern California for their liberal patronage for the past sixteen years. I have my merchant tailoring business at MACCOUNNELL, the Opera House Tailor, who is occupying the old stand, 132 North Spring street. He can find the largest stock in the city. Mr. MacCounnell is still at the board as cutter, as he formerly was with me, the pioneer tailor, F. ADAM.

A. J. LUCAS & CO., F. B. KUPFER, Proprietors, Business Manager.

BRANCH OFFICE

PACIFIC COAST DETECTIVE AGENCY

AND MERCHANDISE PATROL.

Incorporated 1882.

General office: 215 Kearny St., San Francisco.

We have agents in Arizona, Mexico, Texas, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and in various parts of California, all under bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

P. O. Box 1800. Los Angeles, Cal.

All business confidential.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

MARENGO WATER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Marengo Water Company will be held at the office of the company, room 3, No. 25 West First street, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the board of directors.

W. G. HUGHES, Secretary.

C. G. GILLMORE.

C. G. GILLMORE & CO.,

BROKERS,

NO. 135 SOUTH SPRING STREET,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BATH & FOSMIR.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Corner Virgin and Castelar sts., Los Angeles.

LOOK YE HERE!

LOTS.

491—Lot 10 in Ocean View tract: 1/4 cash, 1,000
492—To S. J. in Park tract: payments, 1,000
493—Lot 12, cor. 9th and 10th, 1,000
494—Lot 10 to alley, near Grand
495—Four lots, easy terms, 950
496—In Park tract, lots from 800 upward, easy terms.

497—Lot 14, Texas, near Temple, 800
498—20x120, hand street, 2,000
499—Two lots in Angelico Heights, 1,700
500—Fifteen lots in Greenwell tract: can be had as a bargain if taken together.

501—Lot 15, corner Temple street, 650
502—Lot 15, Eleventh street, above Pearl, 1,000
503—Lot 15, Eleventh street, above Pearl, 1,000
504—Lot 15, near Main and Pico, 1,500
Fine, large lots in the ALHVIN TRACT.

505—Two lots, 25x100, \$25 per month; be sure and see these.
506—Lot 14, Vermont ave., corner, 500
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509—Lot 14, Vermont ave., corner, 500
510—Lot 14, Vermont ave., corner, 500

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THE INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE COUNTY TEACHERS.

To Begin on the 18th and Last Five Days—The Interesting Programme Prepared for the Occasion—List of Instructors.

W. W. Seaman, County Superintendent of schools, has issued a circular announcing that the annual Teachers' Institute of Los Angeles county will convene in this city, Monday, April 18th, and will continue in session five days. The school law makes it the duty of every teacher employed in the public schools to attend the institute and assist in its proceedings. The institute will meet for organization at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Masonic Hall, entrance 95 North Main street, where the afternoon and evening sessions will be held for lectures, essays and discussions. The morning sessions will be devoted to section work and will be held in the Spring-street school building, adjoining the church. The sections will be presided over by the following instructors: Primary, Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt; Intermediate, Superintendent C. T. Meredith; grammar, Frederick H. Clark. All interested in the cause of education are cordially invited. As nearly as practicable the work of the sections will be conducted in accordance with the following programme:

11:00 a.m., Introduction—Superintendent. 11:15 a.m., organization. 11:30 a.m., music—By committee. 12:30 p.m., address—F. H. Clark, president County Board of Education. 1:30 p.m., The school-room and playground—A. H. Baker, principal East Los Angeles school. 2:30 p.m., How can abuses and ineffectiveness be prevented? Discussion—Mrs. M. K. Scott, J. N. Keran, Mrs. M. J. Frick, C. L. Ennis. 3:45 p.m., address—Prof. Ira More, principal State Normal School. 5 p.m., social reunion.

WEDNESDAY.

Grammar Section— 9 a.m., Percentage and its applications—C. L. Ennis. 9:45 a.m., The essentials of arithmetic beyond percentages—Prof. Melville Dooler, State Normal School. 10:30 a.m., reces. 10:50 a.m., History: the essentials of American history; method of presenting them—E. T. Pierce. 11:30 a.m., Drawing: what to teach pupils of this grade; how to do it; illustrations—Mrs. C. P. Bradford. Intermediate Section— 9 a.m., Fractions, decimals—C. T. Meredith, superintendent Ventura County. 10:30 a.m., reces. 10:50 a.m., Writing: how to teach children to write well—B. Lawson. 11:45 a.m., Reading: how to gain expression; supplementary reading: methods—Miss Rose Davis. Primary Section— 9 a.m., number work for beginners—Jessie A. Millant. 9:30 a.m., discussion—Introduced by Mattie C. Hale. 10 a.m., object lessons—Miss Jessie Frater. 10:30 a.m., reces. 10:50 a.m., reces. 11:30 a.m., Language: How can we teach children how to express themselves?—Miss Maria Murdoch. 1:15 p.m., music—By committee. 1:35 p.m., The voice: Practical examples for voice culture—Prof. Henry Ludman. 2:45 p.m., reces. 3 p.m., music for all grades—Miss Lottie Clark. 3:30 p.m., What shall be done with the pupil who is expelled? Discussion—A. W. Plummer, Miss L. A. Packard, James B. Finch, Mrs. A. L. Armour, H. D. Burnett, Superintendent Meredith. 4 p.m., lecture—Rev. J. W. Ellis.

THURSDAY.

Grammar Section— 9 a.m., Grammar and composition. To what extent shall the text-book be used? How can we secure clearness of expression? Methods of teaching grammar and composition—Miss Harriet Dunn, State Normal School. 10:30 a.m., reces. 10:50 a.m., Physiology: What to teach in this grade; how to teach it—A. W. Plummer, Principal Central School. 11:30 a.m., Geography: To what extent shall the text-book be used? Value of map-drawing—W. F. Bray, Principal Spring-street School. Intermediate Section— 9 a.m., Reading: Emphasis by force, time and slides, for children's work—Prof. Henry Ludman. 10:30 a.m., reces. 10:50 a.m., Drawing: What shall we teach the pupils of this grade to draw? How can we do it? Illustrations—Mrs. C. P. Bradford. 11:30 a.m., comp. numbers, longitude and time—Prof. Dooler. Primary Section— 9:00 a.m., Addition and subtraction—Supt. Meredith. 9:30 a.m., Discussion—Introduced by Mrs. N. F. W. Pond. 10:30 a.m., reces. 10:50 a.m., First lessons in writing—L. B. Lawson. 11:30 a.m., Geography, cardinal points, location and distance, map and moulding-board—Miss Alberta Foster. 11:30 a.m., Drawing: work for primary grades, how to teach children to draw, illustrations—Mrs. C. P. Bradford. 1:15 p.m., music—By committee. 1:35 p.m., school discipline—City Supt. W. M. Frier. 1:50 p.m., Shall scientific instruction on the use of narcotics and alcohol be introduced in the public schools?—Mrs. A. S. Asper. 2:30 p.m., discussion—Introduced by Prof. More. 3:30 p.m., reces. 3:45 p.m., reces. 3:55 p.m., reces. 4:05 p.m., reces. 4:15 p.m., reces. 4:25 p.m., reces. 4:35 p.m., reces. 4:45 p.m., reces. 4:55 p.m., reces. 5:05 p.m., reces. 5:15 p.m., reces. 5:25 p.m., reces. 5:35 p.m., reces. 5:45 p.m., reces. 5:55 p.m., reces. 6:05 p.m., reces. 6:15 p.m., reces. 6:25 p.m., reces. 6:35 p.m., reces. 6:45 p.m., reces. 6:55 p.m., reces. 7:05 p.m., reces. 7:15 p.m., reces. 7:25 p.m., reces. 7:35 p.m., reces. 7:45 p.m., reces. 7:55 p.m., reces. 8:05 p.m., reces. 8:15 p.m., reces. 8:25 p.m., reces. 8:35 p.m., reces. 8:45 p.m., reces. 8:55 p.m., reces. 9:05 p.m., reces. 9:15 p.m., reces. 9:25 p.m., reces. 9:35 p.m., reces. 9:45 p.m., reces. 9:55 p.m., reces. 10:05 p.m., reces. 10:15 p.m., reces. 10:25 p.m., reces. 10:35 p.m., reces. 10:45 p.m., reces. 10:55 p.m., reces. 11:05 p.m., reces. 11:15 p.m., reces. 11:25 p.m., reces. 11:35 p.m., reces. 11:45 p.m., reces. 11:55 p.m., reces. 12:05 p.m., 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The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
 H. O. OTIS,
 President and General Manager.
 ALBERT MCARDLAND,
 Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.
 W. M. SPALDING, Secretary.

It is stated that Mrs. Gen. Logan will soon publish a novel on Washington society.

CARTER HARRISON for Vice-President is a New York Sun suggestion. Cleveland and Harrison—how do you like it?

GOV. LEE, of Virginia, is afraid the Old Dominion is lost to the Democracy, if the Republicans of the State unite. Here is a hint to be acted upon by the "party of the second part."

NOTHING surprises Mayor Hewitt's best friends in New York more than the fact that he has allowed his name to be associated with what is known as the Sunday Free Rum Bill, the purpose of which is to open the saloons on Sundays.

A LONDON journalist has established a school for newspaper men. Pupils will be instructed in all branches of newspaper work, and, unless they have the newspaper instinct—a certain but yet an indefinable quality—will turn out failures.

HENRY WATTSERSON says in a recent interview: "I do not believe there is the slightest chance of the Democratic party winning the election next year unless it nominates Cleveland." This is "important if true," and significant likewise.

THE New York Times is authority for the statement that no profane person—one of the common herd—has ever seen the Secretary of War in his office. The holy of holies is reserved for those only who have a bowing acquaintance with Mr. Endicott, and they are very few.

COL. IRISH, of the Alta, is consumed with anxiety to confer some advice on Queen Victoria, but complains that he has not been introduced, which cuts him out, for Her Majesty has just announced a new rule in the royal household, to the effect that she will receive no presents from persons with whom she has no personal acquaintance.

AN effort to displace Chief Engineer and Master Mechanic G. L. Harris from the San Francisco Mint has been successfully resisted by the Grand Army of the Republic, of which Harris is a member. Samuel Terry, son of the notorious Judge Terry, boasted that he was going to get Harris's place on the 1st inst., and this unwittingly placed the veterans on their guard, with the above result.

Theosophic Philosophy.
 In other columns of THE TIMES will be found a lengthy discursive article upon Theosophy, in which the writer endeavors to prove that it is a system above all others which opens the way to a full and clear understanding of and acquaintance with, not only all occult philosophy and esoteric truth, but with their divine source. Theosophy is characterized as a system which permits its faithful followers "to walk in subtler spheres" than those which ordinary mortals tread, and to reach sublimer heights of knowledge and of virtue.

Theosophy, as we understand it, is a so-called sacred science, which professes to exclude all the dialectical processes of philosophy and theology, and to derive its knowledge of God from direct and immediate intuition and contemplation, or from the immediate communications of God himself. Theosophy, therefore, as far as regards the science of divine knowledge, is but another name for Mysticism, and a refinement of Buddhistic teaching. While Theosophy and Christianity have many moral principles and wise teachings in common, as a whole they are antagonistic. They are built each upon a different basis. Theosophy refuses to accept the doctrines and the teachings of the Bible as inspired truth, and adopts in place thereof a philosophy of its own. It is merely a human invention, and therefore but another form of skepticism. Superstition naturally brings forth skepticism as its complement. No individual and no people can long endure the emptiness of total unbelief. It is as impossible for the mind

to exist in a vacuum as it would be for the lady to do so. And so a denial of revealed truth and of the Christianity of the Bible lead to humanly conceived systems of so-called religious faith. It was this tendency that gave to the ancient Egyptian his Osiris, Serapis and Isis; to the Greek and Roman their Jupiter, and Neptune and Vulcan; to the Chaldean and Persian their Mithra, Ormazd and Arimoon; to the Hindoo his Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, and to the Chinese and other nations of eastern Asia their god, Buddha. But none of these systems were sufficient for the world; none of them but leave the imprint of human fallibility. The sacred books of all religions other than Christianity are full of errors. As Hitchcock, in his "Highest Use of Learning," says: "The Shasters of the Hindoos contain false astronomy, as well as false anatomy and physiology; and the Koran of Mohammed distinctly avows the Ptolemaic system of the heavenly bodies; and so interwoven are these scientific errors with the religion of these sacred books, that when you have proved the former you have disproved the latter. But the Bible, stating only facts, and adopting no system of human philosophy, has ever stood, and ever shall stand in sublime simplicity and undecaying strength; while the winds and the waves of conflicting human opinions roar and dash harmlessly around, and the wrecks of a thousand false systems of philosophy and religion are strewn along its base."

The claim of the theosophic essayist that Theosophy is "destined to become the practical and universal enlightenment of the mind which Buddha and Christ were so eager to infuse into their own time" is a claim which cannot be sustained. Theosophy is too visionary in its principles to answer such ends. What new truths does it embody? What teachings that are not simply grafts from older systems that, save the system of Bible truth, have long since proved ineffectual for spiritual enlightenment? Theosophy is but a dead body galvanized until it has the semblance of life without any of its vitalizing forces. Our young theosophist also makes this untenable assertion in regard to this system of Mme. Blavatsky's: "It has one quality more than any religion, in that it makes no difference between Gentile, Jew and Christian." Neither does the religion of the Gospel. What wider scope or broader principle of love could be embodied in human effort than that embraced in the command to the early apostles of Christianity: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." This religion of the Bible is co-extensive with human needs, and requires not to be supplemented by human inventions.

Again the writer says: "Rather than producing miracles, Theosophy proves that a miracle, or the breaking of the laws of nature, has never taken place, is unthinkable, since a breaking of a universal law would result in chaos."

And now let us inquire what is law, as applied to nature? And what are these laws of nature of which skeptics prate so much—what but the exercise of will force—the Divine Will in certain directions? The Omnipresent is everywhere, at each point of space, filling immensity with His Presence. Every intelligent Christian believes that He momentarily stands in the immediate and active connection with every particle of matter in the universe. The great universe which He has created is not a self-acting machine, but it is subject to laws that have their field of operation among the "hiddings of God's power." As says Prof. Hopkins: "There is another point that may be referred to in connection with the power of will. It is the difference between the supernatural and the miraculous. Much is said at present in regard to miracles, and men seem to fall into difficulties about them of their own making. Did you ever see a man riding in his own dust? In countries where they have no rain for months and the wind blows steadily in one direction, a man may ride thus all day with everything obscured around and above him, while to one who stands apart the atmosphere is wonderfully transparent. We have speculative men much in that condition. In many points, and this of miracles is one, they raise a fog about their own heads and suppose it extends through the universe. They talk about miracles as a violation of the laws of nature. A miracle is no violation of any law of nature. It presupposes laws of nature, and is simply an act performed directly by the will of God that transcends these laws. That the will of God should cause iron to rise and swim in the water, is no more a violation of the law of gravitation than it is for me to raise this rod, which goes up directly or indirectly by the superior force of will acting at some point immediately upon matter. The law of gravitation continues to act, but the rod rises by a spiritual force that transcends it, that force acting freely, intelligently, and with dominion. Such an event, so far as it is produced by an agency that is spiritual and free, is supernatural, but not miraculous. In a miracle the will of God acts directly and produces outward effects with no intervening agency. This our wills cannot do. Hence, a miracle is the great seal of God to any communication from Himself, and so far as we can see, not the only possible evidence, far from it, but the only possible seal. There is in it, as there is in our control over nature, the agency of an intelligent will exercising dominion. This is the important element, and the only important element in both cases. The one is no more strange than the other; there is in it no more violation of a law of nature, but the mode is such as to show that it can be done by God only. What difficulty, then, is there here? I see none, unless we deny the power of God to act directly on matter, and to do that would be a practical denial of his existence."

But of all the absurd teachings of Theosophy is the doctrine of "reincarnation." Says this sublimated theosophic exponent: "Man is a creature of many incarnations, and each is the sum and substance of his preceding activities, exertions and aspirations. Earth life is for his divine I am a descent into matter and an ascent back to spirit, and the field for praying the monad of his unholiness, is this crucible of manifested existence. As these incarnations for the individuality are calculated to take place

on the average, every 10,000 or 15,000 years, the same individual may have been an Aryan priest, an Egyptian pharaoh and an author of the Vedas may be identical with the writer of the Kabbalah and of Shakespeare's plays. So that, when we greet a friend today, we know not what friend or saint of the past we may have before us, nor what may be his possibilities for the future."

In other words, some 15,000 or 20,000 years hence one may actually take Sittling Bull for his wife, the chief's undoubted masculinity having been "reincarnated" in femininity, or he may be "reincarnated" (or incarnated) as a Digger Indian or as a bloodthirsty Comanche; or, in the form of an Indian princess, be sought by Oscar Wilde or George Francis Train to gladden the "manifested existence" of the dude or the crank in the dim and distant future. Such is Theosophy, which might be called the science of soaring after the infinite, diving after the unfathomable, and the pursuit of the Whereness of the Whence.

Alleged Indian Trouble.
 A dispatch from Albuquerque Friday announced a row between Navajo and Zuni Indians at Defiance, N. M. Old Manuelito, who disarmed some fighting Zunis, and was afterward waylaid and badly beaten by them, was the long-time head chief of all the many clans of the Navajo Nation, which counts 20,000 souls. He is now about 90 years old, but still a superb specimen of physical manhood, with a torso like the trunk of a giant oak. Three or four years ago, on account of advancing age, he turned the reins of government over to Tootsonabonthe, whose Mexican nickname is Gafadomuncho. "With Many Herds." The Navajo country is about forty-five miles from the venerable pueblo of Zuni, whose inhabitants are but a few hundred. The Zunis are no match, of course, for the Navajos in point of number; and scarcely more so in warlike prowess. They are of the old Aztec blood, and not really Indians at all. They dwell in a city of comfortable adobe houses, farm extensively and have great herds. The Navajos, on the contrary, are true Indians, essentially nomadic, never willing to dwell in anything more substantial than brush and mud huts, famous hunters and warriors, and the wealthiest in cattle, horses and sheep of any savages in the world. The Zunis would not think of any aggression, but that the Navajos have killed three or four of them within a year or so; and they seem to have taken their grudge out on old Manuelito's tawny hide. Defiance is a lone trading-store to which both peoples repair.

The probability is, however, that the report—like nine out of ten from the Territories—is grossly exaggerated, if not absolutely false. No further news has been received from the alleged seat of war, and none seems likely to be.

AMUSEMENTS.
CARLETON OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. Carleton made so good an impression on his last visit here that he will undoubtedly be welcomed by a large house tomorrow night. During the week he will present, in addition to the favorite operas given during his last engagement, the opera of *Fra Diavolo* and *The Drum Major's Daughter*. In *Ermione* he does not have so good an opportunity to display his vocal talent, and he has therefore introduced two extra songs, "Woman, Sweet Woman," by Alfred Cellier, and "Roses Marie," by the excellent average made by the company on its last appearance here, the gorgeousness of the costumes, good singing and acting, and, for our theater, fine stage mounting, were a matter of common praise, and will continue to attract the numerous patrons of light opera during the week.

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.
The Meeting Last Evening—Nothing Done.
 The meeting of the stockholders of the California Cooperative Colony was called to order last evening, at about 8 o'clock, by President Ralph E. Hoyt, in L. O. G. T. Hall. After roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. President Hoyt said that he thought the crisis had come in the affairs of the colony and he hoped that members would proceed to the business of the evening, calmly and coolly, without suspicion, and for the best interests of all concerned. He then stated that the colony had a written proposition from Dixie Bros. for the sale of 7000 acres of their Cerritos ranch, in the city of Los Angeles. The proposition was to bond the land to the colony for ninety days, and if it was decided to purchase, the price would be \$40 per acre, payable in three equal payments at six months, one and two years. The board of directors at a meeting held on Thursday had decided to recommend the acceptance of the offer, and this meeting was called to vote upon that point. Afterward, at the suggestion of Mr. Robson, the word present was substituted for recommend. O. H. Violet, being called upon, gave quite a lengthy description of the property, which was read and approved. President Hoyt said that one of the south of the American Colony and on the north by the Downey ranch, twelve to sixteen miles from Los Angeles. It is nearly level and produces large crops of alfalfa. One-half is first-class land, one-quarter fair average, and one-quarter second-class land. Col. Violet said that, though at the last meeting he was not in favor of this track, because he thought that something better might be had, he had now changed his mind, as several other hoped-for propositions had failed, and he was in favor of accepting this proposition. He made quite a speech in support of his position. A long discussion followed, in which Messrs. Violet, Hawkins, Walton, Ross and Brock urged acceptance, and Messrs. Robson, Ready, Atwater and Walton urged rejection of the proposal. When the question came to a vote, a quorum was not present, and nothing could be done but to adjourn, which was accordingly done. A large majority of those present, however, favored the Cerritos site, and it will probably be accepted.

A Los Angeles Land Case.
 WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the matter of the Rancho Lomas de Santiago, in Los Angeles county, Cal., Acting Secretary Muldrow today, in a letter to the Attorney General, declines to recommend any further legal proceedings to set aside the patent to these lands.

All Saved.
 SEATTLE (Wash.), April 2.—The steamer Mexico was wrecked four miles south of Plummer's Pass, Vancouver island, on Thursday night. All hands were saved.

IN ASHES.

The Famous Hotel Del Monte Burned.

Fire Breaks Out at Midnight and Spreads with a Terrible Rapidity.

The Guests Barely Escape with Their Lives from the Doomed Palace.

All Efforts to Check the Flames in Vain.—The Fire Work of an Incendiary—Scenes and Incidents During the Conflagration.

By Telegraph to The Times.
 MONTEREY, April 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Hotel Del Monte was burned to the ground last night. Fire was discovered about 11 p.m. under the basement in the battery-room. The building had water-pipes all through it, arranged in such a manner that in case of fire the building could be flooded from top to bottom. No sooner was the fire discovered than the water was turned on, but all efforts to save the building were in vain. The alarm was given in town as soon as the fire was discovered, and ten minutes afterward the Monterey fire department was on the premises and had two streams on the building. The water pressure was poor and at times could not throw a stream higher than ten feet. The flames worked hard. Several times they were driven back by the flames and had to retreat.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.
 The fire was first discovered by J. C. Marshall, of Philadelphia. The clerk was quickly informed of the fact. He called up a number of servants, who, thinking they could check the fire without much trouble, and fearing that a panic might be caused by a sudden alarm, went to work to extinguish the flames without rousing the guests. There was no building in the hotel, but provided with the means of extinguishing a fire than was the Hotel Del Monte. Hose was placed in every corridor. Fire extinguishers were in every hallway, and a magnificent system of water works, built by the company at a cost of over \$500,000, was capable of throwing a stream to a height of a hundred feet. Besides this, nearly \$20,000 was expended on expensive appliances within the building, until, as is believed, nothing had been left undone to secure both building and guests from loss or accident by fire. In order to secure an ample supply of water, Charles Crocker, three years ago, purchased the ranch which includes Carmelo River, and erected an immense reservoir and mains at a cost of \$400,000. The force of water was great, but if a full head were turned on it would have torn down an ordinary-sized building. The clerk and his assistants turned on the water, when they were horrified to find that the force was so weak as barely to give rise to a sprinkle. They rushed to turn on additional streams, with similar result, showing clearly, as was afterward more fully realized, that the water works had been tampered with. The hallways began to fill with smoke, and employees of the house found that the fire was spreading, though they could not locate it. It soon became evident that they could not control the flames, and an alarm was given, the servants rushing through the halls and calling on the guests to get up and

FLY FOR THEIR LIVES.
 as the house was burning down. Soon the hotel became a scene of the wildest confusion. The servants running down the corridors to awaken the guests and find that the smoke was becoming denser and denser, and were almost frantic in their appeals to the guests to come out. Men, women and children dashed from their rooms clad only in their nightclothes and such wraps as they could snatch from the beds, and few halted to secure their jewelry and money, but the black smoke came rolling along the halls and warned them to waste no time in getting out of the building. Down the broad stairways rushed the frightened guests, only to be confronted with a heavy volume of smoke and a burst of flame on the lower floor. They had to dash through smoke and flame to the back of the house. Many ladies could not summon up courage enough to face the ordeal and fled shrieking to the windows of the floor above, where they

CRIES FOR HELP.
 almost drove their friends frantic. In the meantime the hook and ladder company connected with the hotel was at work, and ladders were run up to the second and third stories, down which the servants carried the women and children, who were afraid to face the smoke and flames on the lower floor. The clerk, who was first on the fire, made strenuous efforts with his brigade to put out the flames, but the water could not be got. Manager Schoonwald, the large majority of the guests, seeing that the hotel could not be saved, gave orders that all hands devote themselves to saving as much of the furniture and clothing as possible. Soon the servants began to throw from the windows beds and bedding, and such articles as would not be smashed by the fall. The fire was discovered about midnight, and the alarm was given, and five minutes later the last guest was out of the house.

THE HORROR OF THE NIGHT.
 was made worse by the pitchy darkness, for soon after the fire broke out the gas main burst, and the hotel was plunged in gloom. The frightened guests huddled together on the lawn and beneath the shelter of trees. The bowling-alley and saloon, which are about 100 yards from the hotel, were given up to the use of the ladies and children, and all mattresses and bedding that were saved were placed there for their use. Most of the luggage of the guests was in the annex. That was the last part of the building to catch fire, and nearly all of that was saved, but most of the luggage in the main building was lost. Nearly all things in the safe were saved, and all kinds of bric-a-brac and valuables were scattered about on the lawn. The male guests worked hard to save what they could, but the heat soon became so intense that they were driven away from the building. There was no wind blowing, or the bowling-alley and stables would have caught. In less than half an hour the entire building was enveloped in flames, and within three hours was totally consumed, the only vestige remaining being the losses of guests, which will probably reach \$1,500,000. The only guest who was at all injured was Capt. Scott, a Boston capitalist, who burned his hands in too rapid descent on a rope from the window of the room he occupied.

FROM THE FACT THAT THE WATERPIPES
 had been tampered with, and that immediately after the first outbreak of fire flames were noticed in another part of the building, it is firmly believed that it was the work of an incendiary. The matter will be strictly investigated.

TO BE REBUILT.
 The hotel belonged to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and was considered the handsomest watering-place hotel in America. It cost \$500,000, and was insured. Charles F. Crocker, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, was seen early this morning, and said that the hotel

would be rebuilt, as it had proved a very profitable investment. The new building will be similar in style to the one destroyed, but very much larger and more story-high. Architects are already at work on the plans, and every effort will be made to have it finished within six months. The destruction of the hotel is looked upon as a calamity to the entire State.

THE GUESTS REACH SAN FRANCISCO.
 SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Immediately on the receipt of the news of the burning of the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey this morning the Southern Pacific Company made prompt arrangements to bring the stranded guests to this city. The first trainload arrived at 11:30 a.m., and numbered about 150. The scene presented in the richly-furnished coaches of ladies with disheveled hair, frightened look, and scantily clad, was a peculiar one. Another trainload arrived an hour later, bringing the remainder of the guests who desired to come. Many interested friends and relatives were at the depot to witness their arrival. Some carried bundles containing necessary articles of wearing apparel with which to envelop the forms of those unfortunates who had been compelled to leave the hotel without ceremony, while others were present to assure themselves that their relatives and friends had escaped unhurt. When the train pulled into the station there was a rush for the platforms of the cars, and as the half-clad passengers stepped off they found themselves in the arms of anxious watchers, some of whom were

HYSTERICAL IN THEIR CONGRATULATIONS.
 For about five minutes there was a general hand-shaking and embracing, and the tired tourists were then hurried to the waiting hacks and 'busses to be taken to hotels. A number sought refuge in the Palace Hotel, but as that building was already crowded to its utmost capacity, the unfortunates found it impossible in many cases to arrange for rooms, and were obliged to seek quarters in other hotels and boarding-places in the city. A majority of the ladies were wrapped in blankets, with veils and scarfs about their heads and slippers on their feet. Those guests who had lost all their money by the fire were notified today by the manager of the Palace Hotel that they might expect him for such funds as were necessary to provide them with proper clothing, and this evening they are feeling more comfortable.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Russia Not Alarmed by the Ameer of Afghanistan—More Plots in Bulgaria—Manning in England

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says the Ameer of Afghanistan has no groups for the proclamation of a holy war against Russia, and cites the resignation of negotiations at St. Petersburg for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier as a fact showing that the Ameer's fears are groundless.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN HANGED.
 BERLIN, April 2.—Three persons who were concerned in the attempt to assassinate the Czar by means of bombs, in St. Petersburg, on March 13th, were hanged Thursday morning. Twenty more officers in various branches of service have been arrested in connection with the attempt made against the Czar in the park of Gatschina palace on Tuesday last.

TROUBLED BULGARIA.
 BUCHAREST, April 2.—It is rumored here that an outbreak has occurred at Rusechuk and that the Bulgarian War Minister has been attacked and that two regiments have revolted at Kirdkendi. The officers of both have been placed under arrest, and the men, after a fight with local troops, fled to the mountains.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Sofia which says: "The attempt made at Rusechuk yesterday by three Bulgarian refugees to assassinate the prefect of Rusechuk was part of a cowardly intrigue. The prefect, whose name was Montif, had been entrusted with reports of a conspiracy. They, fearing betrayal, decided to remove him."

MANNING IN ENGLAND.
 LONDON, April 2.—Hon. Daniel Manning, who is now at Bournemouth, is not seriously ill. He has been staying at Merfield Hall, Bournemouth, since last Sunday. He is suffering from heart complaint, but his malady is not serious enough to prevent him from driving out daily.

COLLAPSED INTO A CHASM.
 VIENNA, April 2.—The fine Roman amphitheater at Polk in Austria, on the Adriatic, suddenly collapsed today, and fell into an immense chasm which opened on the site. From this chasm vapors are emitted.

A DOUBLE CRIME.
Shocking Case of Murder and Suicide Caused by Jealousy.
 HANFORD, April 2.—[By the Associated Press.] About 3 o'clock this evening two women came running to the justice of the peace here inquiring for officers. They said that Hugh Fowler had shot Millie Adams. Constable Camp proceeded at once to the house where the deed was said to have been done. Upon forcing open the door of the room where the Adams woman was a sickening sight met his gaze. In one corner of the room the woman lay weltering in her own blood, and by the door in the other corner Fowler lay in the midst of his own blood. Fowler was a single man of some means, about 40 years of age. For some time he has been keeping the company of Millie Adams. Appearances indicate that Fowler shot the woman and then killed himself. A pistol with four chambers empty was found on the floor near Fowler. The woman was shot in the left nostril and Fowler in the right ear. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

STANTON'S STEALINGS.
The Detroit Defalcation Will Foot Up to \$50,000.
 NEW YORK, April 2.—[By the Associated Press.] At the office of George K. Sistré & Son, Broad-street brokers, it is said that the firm has been notified that their Detroit agent, Alex. M. Stanton, left for parts unknown on Monday last. An accountant has been sent to Detroit and is now examining the books of Mr. Stanton. From all indications it seems that there is a shortage of \$50,000. The firm says that it is singular that the loss is so small, considering Stanton's opportunities. The defalcation seems to be in such shape that Robert L. Stanton, the Detroit millionaire and brother of the defaulter, is bound for nearly the entire amount. Alexander Stanton and his family had a high position in Detroit society, and his wife is said to be completely prostrated by her husband's acts. The agent of Sistré & Son has been unable to obtain an interview with her.

San Francisco Criminals.
 SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Dr. James Hodges, who exploded the bomb in the Grand Opera-house during the Patti concert, and who was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, was this morning sentenced to two years' imprisonment in San Quentin.

The sentence of Alexander Goldenson, convicted of the murder of the school-girl, Mamie Kelly, was this morning postponed until next Saturday, in order to give defendant's counsel time to prepare a motion for a new trial.

FIGHTING ANARCHISTS.

Chicago Police Exhorted to Vote.

And Cast Straight Ballots Against the Anarchist Candidates.

Telling Speech of the Chief of Police on the Duty of the Hour.

The Entire Democratic City Ticket Withdraws from the Field—Carter Harrison Leads to the Proposals of the Alleged Labor Party Leaders.

By Telegraph to The Times.
 CHICAGO, April 2.—[By the Associated Press.] A remarkable spectacle, the like of which was never before witnessed in all the American cities, was presented tonight at the headquarters of the Chicago police department. The officers of the central detail were quietly standing in ranks for roll-call when their highest superior, Chief of Police Frederick T. Eversold, unexpectedly entered the guardroom. He spoke a few words in an undertone to Lieut. Fitzpatrick, and then in a voice full of suppressed feeling addressed the ranks and said: "Men, next Tuesday I want you to remember the 4th of May. Think of the men who threw the bomb and killed your comrades. When you put in your votes, vote every one of you, and vote for law and order. There is no politics in this fight. It is for government. It is against anarchy. It is for law and order."

The blue-coated auditors scarcely breathed. With eyes strained hard and teeth clenched they stood motionless and silent as stones. When the chief ceased, the order to break rank was unheeded. For a moment not a man stirred. Regardless of the imperative rule requiring them to at once go to their beats, the stalwart men in blue crowded around the speaker exclaiming: "We will. We will. That's right. It's against anarchy and agitation. He gave each of the men a warm word, or an encouraging look, as they hurriedly withdrew to their duty."

MAKING A BARGAIN WITH HARRISON.
 C. G. Dixon, United Labor member of the State Legislature, called on Mayor Harrison this afternoon, and remained locked up with him for half an hour. The object of his visit was to induce Mayor Harrison to come out still more openly for the United Labor ticket, and make an unequalled formal announcement that he would support Nelson. Dixon said that if the Mayor would make such declaration, Nelson, if elected, would agree not to dismiss the present heads of the police and fire departments, and the City Comptroller, or would fill those offices with any men Harrison might name. The only condition made was that Inspector of Police Bonfield should be discharged. The count of the open hostility of the United Labor party to him. The Mayor would give no decided answer to the proposition. All he would say was: "Wouldn't it be a good thing for Chicago to follow that plan? Inspector Bonfield is the officer who led the police against the Anarchists at the hay-market."

THE LAST DEMOCRAT WITHDRAWS.
 The Democratic nominee for City Attorney, C. E. Allen, the last remaining candidate on the ticket, withdrew tonight. The nominees of the Democrats for the West Town offices withdrew in a body today, but learning that the United Labor committee claimed that the withdrawal was in favor of the Labor candidates, they assembled again and decided to run as an aid to the Republicans.

THE TEXAS FAMINE.
Entire Families Starving in Atascosa County.
 GALVESTON (Tex.), April 2.—[By the Associated Press.] A special to the News from Austin says that State Senator Woodward, of Calhoun county, has received a statement from Atascosa county, sworn to by four responsible citizens, and endorsed by the county judge, sheriff and county clerk, giving the names of nineteen families in that county, whom, affiants declare, are in a condition of starvation occasioned by drought. The number of persons in each family is stated, showing a total number of 106 persons. The papers state that these families are unable to obtain sufficient food, and are now resorting, in some cases, to eating the carcasses of cattle that had died from starvation. The signers of the statement appeal for aid from the Legislature, but as nothing more can be expected from that source, it is left for the generous and more well-to-do to render such aid as they can. The statement represented a deplorable state of affairs, and that whatever is done should be done at once.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.
Cowboys Plunder Navajo Indians, but Are Forced to Disgorge.
 ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), April 2.—[Special.]—On the 25th ult. several cowboys ran off fifty head of horses belonging to Navajo Indians, near their reservation. When the Indians discovered the theft they gave chase, and subsequently Capt. Kerr and twenty United States cavalrymen started in pursuit. They returned today, having met the Indians on their way back with the stolen stock and one of the thieves badly wounded. The Indians say they ran upon the thieves near the Arizona and Old Mexico line, and after a sharp encounter with Winchester, wounded one and ran the balance of the thieves into Old Mexico. A company of cavalry has been stationed near the reservation to protect stock and assist the Indians hereafter.

SACRILEGIOUS SCAMP.
Costly Historical Relics Stolen from a Church.
 NEWBURYPORT (Mass.), April 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Burglars entered St. Paul's Episcopal Church last night and stole the communion service and other articles of silver, valued at several hundred dollars. One piece of great historical value was given to Rev. Samuel Myles by King William and Queen Mary, "for use in their majesties' chapel in New England in 1694." This was originally given to King's Chapel, Boston, but later came into possession of St. Paul's Church. An attempt was made to break the safe in the Catholic church, but after breaking the lock the burglars departed, leaving the place in great confusion.

The Chicago Boodlers.
 CHICAGO, April 2.—It was decided late this afternoon to begin the trials of the county hoodlums on Wednesday, April 13th. Warden McFarlane's case will be called first, and in order to finish them as fast as possible both branches of the Criminal Court will be kept running. Judge Tuley will preside when McFarlane's case is called, and the other court will be presided over by Judge Shepherd.

AN ANSWER FILED.

THE SENSATIONAL CASE, NORDHOLT VS. NORDHOLT.

An Internal Row in the Nordholt Family, which Will Make Fun Before It Gets Through—Defendants' Showing.

THE TIMES noted, a couple of days ago, the filing of the sensational complaint in Nordholt vs. Nordholt. Yesterday defendants filed their answer, of which the substance follows:

Georgia Reyes de Nordholt vs. W. T. Nordholt, Minnie P. Nordholt White, Mary A. Nordholt Pouyfourat, John H. Nordholt, John F. White and John Pouyfourat. The defendants deny that any of them ever conspired to obtain a deed on about the 8th day of November, 1886, by fraud or any other way except in an honorable manner and for a valuable consideration. They deny that they agreed to pay the plaintiff an annuity of \$300 per month out of the rents of the property described in the complaint. They never offered to insert a condition of that kind in the deed. The plaintiff knew perfectly well what she was doing when she executed the deed, for the defendants did not do anything to deceive her in the matter. It is denied that the plaintiff was forced or induced by misrepresentations on the part of William F. Nordholt on the 17th of November, 1886, to give a second deed, to him, of a one-quarter interest, in trust, of the property in question. They deny that this last deed was procured by fraud. They deny that they did not execute and deliver to her the instrument which she agreed to give to her, and also the \$300 per month in consideration of said conveyance. The property in dispute is not of the value of \$750,000, but its worth between \$200,000 and \$400,000. The plaintiff cannot read nor write, but she is of sound sense and intelligence. They claim, that after their father's death, they were greatly dissatisfied with his will and talked the matter over, and complained that the testator's will left nothing to them, his children. They frequently talked the matter over with the plaintiff, but none of them ever threatened her or told her that they intended to contest the will. When they did talk about it she said there was no necessity to do anything, as they were her children, and that she proposed to give them the property or the greater portion of it. Last fall she said to them that she was being bothered to death by having so much property to attend to, and that she would convey the real estate to her four children then living, so that they could attend to it, on the condition that they would pay to her out of its rents \$350 per month. After talking the matter over she was agreed to give her \$300. She then made the first conveyance to the two daughters and W. F. Nordholt, giving them an undivided three-quarters of the property. She said she would convey the other quarter to her son, John H. Nordholt, subsequently, as she believed him to be of wild and dissipated habits and she feared he would convey it away. Therefore she made the deed in trust to her other children. Nothing was ever said about putting the \$300 per month clause in the deed as none of them thought it necessary. If it is necessary to do anything now to secure to her these payments during her lifetime, they are willing to do it now. In making the conveyance, the plaintiff knew what she was doing and did it of her own free will. "The defendants believe now and so charge that she has been induced to bring this action through the influence of designing and interested parties. Since the conveyance, the \$300 per month and more has been paid. Defendants pray for their dismissal with their reasonable costs.

Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson, and Bicknell and White, attorneys for defendants.

Sworn to before William S. Waters, notary public, April 2d, 1887. Filed 2d of April, 1887.

THE POSTOFFICE.

A Month's Business in this Neglected City.

Following is a comparative statement of the carrier business of the Los Angeles postoffice for the months of January, February and March, 1887:

Items.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Carriers employed.....	15	15	15
Delivery trips daily.....	2	2	2
Collection trips daily.....	2	2	2

DELIVERED.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Registered letters.....	283	338	327
Mail letters.....	115,864	116,729	124,082
Mail postals.....	10,454	10,884	10,768
Local letters.....	9,395	10,087	9,188
Local postals.....	5,693	5,756	6,219
Newspapers, etc.....	76,804	77,785	91,160

COLLECTED.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Letters.....	83,648	84,373	121,873
Postals.....	12,387	12,932	15,810
Newspapers, etc.....	8,840	8,904	12,198

Total pieces..... 103,793 104,383 149,875
Total postage on local matter for March, 1887, \$3. Amount paid carriers, \$915.92. Total expenses of office, \$1055.51. Revenue from sales of stamps alone, \$6775.50.

The above comparison shows the enormous growth of the postoffice business here. February was the largest month on record, yet March discounts it. It will be seen that in March, despite the enormous spring heights of eastern visitors homeward bound, the carriers delivered 20,789 pieces, and collected 45,492 pieces more than in February. The sales of stamps in March amounted to \$2041.30 more than in February.

Postmaster-General Vilas has at last got an inkling of the disgust which the people of the coast feel at his incompetency and neglect, and has allowed Los Angeles two more clerks, at \$600 a year each. It is a very small drop in the bucket, but it is as broad a thing as could be expected from so constipated an administration.

BOYLE HEIGHTS JOLLITY.

An Entertainment to Be Given Tomorrow Evening.

The Boyle Heights Young People's Association will give a musical and literary entertainment at the Boyle Heights M. E. Church to-morrow evening. They will present the following attractive

PROGRAMME:
Overture—Orchestra.
Vocal Solo, "The Death of Nelson" (Braham)—C. H. Williams.
Piano Solo, "Polish Dance" (Wienawski)—Miss Louise Wright.
Vocal Solo, "Anchored"—Dr. A. B. Gresham.
Reading—W. W. Fisher.
Vocal Solo—A. L. Jeffery.
Piano Solo (selected)—Miss Belle Evans Walker.
Vocal Solo (selected)—Mrs. Catelberg.
Vocal Duet, "Army and Navy"—Messrs. Gresham and Williams.
Reading—Tom Barnes.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Catelberg.
Reading—Samuel Rees.
Vocal Solo, "Nanon Waltz"—C. H. Williams.
Overture—Orchestra.

March Failures.
The mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. furnishes the following statistics of failures for the quarter, ending March 31, 1887:

States, etc.	Number	Liabilities.	Assets.
San Francisco, 56	\$281,973 97	\$113,425 77	
Balance of Cal., 93	427,538 90	227,459 32	
Arizona, 4	27,995 87	20,700 00	
Idaho, 2	8,540 00	4,000 00	
Nevada, 7	23,207 75	11,000 00	
Oregon, 34	211,300 00	127,600 00	
Washington, 9	46,500 00	21,200 00	

Cloak House.
GRAND SPRING OPENING,
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.
Complete and Fashionable Assortment
Wraps and Suits,
H. MOSGROVE & CO.,
21 South Spring Street,
Adjoining the Nadeau Hotel.

Real Estate.
REMOVED TO
NO. 9 NORTH MAIN STREET.
A. S. ROBBINS & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Have removed to their new and elegant quarters.
No. 9 North Main St.,
Where old and new patrons will be made welcome.
Bring in your property to sell.

Unclassified.
Before You Start
On a journey, call and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint. Many prudent and careful persons never travel without it. Hundreds of traveling men are never without a bottle of it in their grip. Many lives and much suffering have been saved by its timely use. No one can afford to travel without a bottle of this pleasant, safe and reliable preparation. C. H. Hance, druggist, 77 and 79 North Spring street.

EVER SHOWN IN LOS ANGELES.
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THE LEADING
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SPECIAL CREDIT

Auction Sale, on Thursday, April 7, 1887, at 10:30 A.M.,

ON THE PREMISES, TO CLOSE OUT

The Matthews & Ficket Tract!

ON ALISO STREET,

BOYLE HEIGHTS!

Aliso-street cars pass the property every fifteen minutes. Slightly, healthy and well-drained. Only fifteen minutes from the center of the city. Take the street cars corner of First and Main streets, which pass the property. Only one fare.

53-Beautiful and Desirable Lots-53

Close to the extensive improvements now being made of the Atchison and Topeka R. R.

Terms of Sale, one-third cash, one-third in six and one-third in twelve months.

Interest on deferred payments 8 per cent. per annum, and 3 per cent. will be allowed for cash on deferred payments.

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Medical.
CATARRH!

THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS,

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CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of

THE EYE, EAR AND HEART,

Successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,

M. C. P. S. O.,

No. 275 North Main Street,

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

HOW TEN BOYS WENT EXPLORING—PART VI.

A Gorilla Hunt—Jose Gives Up Smoking Cigarettes—A Tropical Evening—The Natives Take to Their Canoes.

It was late in the afternoon when the natives left the ship for their canoes. They made a comical appearance as they clambered down the ship's side. All of the articles of clothing obtained on ship-board they had put on. The chief wore his silver watch suspended by a silken cord from his neck. The others were adorned with hats and handkerchiefs, and the native with the sailor's jacket walked away as proudly as if that were not his only garment.

It did not take them long to tumble into their canoes. They went down chattering to each other in their native tongue. They evidently were delighted with the bargains they had made. Swiftly the canoes sped away over the water. The boys were all leaning over the ship's side, watching their departure. Captain Johns stood waving his hat in a friendly manner. The natives had shown him great kindness while he was with them, and he was not a man to forget it. The canoes soon swept around the point of the island, and were hidden from sight.

The golden afternoon sunlight shone upon the still water, and the coral groves could be seen a hundred feet below the surface. So clear was the sea that the ship, lying at anchor, looked as if it were suspended above the ocean bed, instead of lying upon the water.

"This is as handsome a garden as I ever saw," said Tom to the Captain, who stood near him, and, like him, looking down into the sea.

"Yes," he replied, "the flower, like coral polyps, look marvelously like the roses, the daisies, the violets, and the lilies of our home gardens. See those wonderful tints of pink and pearl color, of blue, and orange, and purple, and green. And look at the many colored fishes, too, that dart in and out between the branching coral."

"What a splendid home for the mermaids," added George.

"We see the Creator's hand in these sea gardens, no less than upon the blossoming land," remarked the Captain.

An awning had been stretched above the deck to the fore part of the ship, and here they all adjourned to spend the remaining hours of the afternoon. The Captain was a good story-teller; had visited almost every country in the world, and, as Tom declared, was a most welcome addition to their number.

Tom had already showed him all over his yacht, and he was pleased with all he had seen. The cabin was a model one, fitted up with all the conveniences that could be crowded into it. The staterooms were elegant and comfortable.

The room that Tom had occupied was larger than the others and was just abaft of the cabin, to one side of the gangway, where the stairs were placed leading up on deck. It had small, square windows, a handsome single bed, some fine pictures upon the walls, a heavy Brussels carpet on the floor, and two great easy chairs. Tom's sea-chest was there, too, and a beautifully finished mahogany washstand was built into its side, a barometer with a fine case hung just above the table, on which were some books belonging to our young "professors," George and Will. It was as pleasant a room as could be found on any ship, even of much larger size.

Tom insisted that the Captain should take this room, and he would go into one of the staterooms opening off the cabin. Captain Johns objected to this, but Tom urged the matter so earnestly that he felt that it would be a disappointment to the boy if he refused it, so he finally accepted Tom's offer.

The staterooms, though small, had each two comfortable berths, with curtains of bright silk stuff, a stationary upholstered seat, between the washstand and berths, hanging shelves for books, a little round camp-stool, and on the floor a carpet of gay pattern which made the pretty, closet-like rooms look cheerful enough.

The boys had often declared that they didn't want anything more comfortable, and that their rooms were just as large as they wished, for they spent most of their time on deck, anyhow.

The afternoon found them, as I said, all on deck under the awning, after the islanders had left. José was seen throwing a big package overboard.

"What's up now, José?" inquired Tom.

"Nothing's up; but my cigarettes are down pretty effectually, I guess," laughed José.

"You don't mean to say that you've thrown all your cigarettes adrift, do you?" James Hyde inquired, with a look of astonishment.

"Yes, I mean just that," replied José. "I've been ashamed of this filthy habit of smoking ever since I've been among you clean-mouthed boys, and I'm resolved to put all temptation out of the way."

"Three cheers for José!" cried George, rising and swinging his cap. They were lustily given, the captain joining in with hearty approval.

"My young friend," said he, taking José's hand, as the noise of the cheering died away, "you've taken a right manly step this afternoon. It has cost you some effort, I know. I think that you are of the stuff that good men are made of. Smoking is a bad habit, my boy. It often leads to worse vices, and I am glad to see that you are resolved to give it up. Always be as firm in resisting whatever you think is wrong and I shall have no fears for your future."

"Thank you, sir," replied José. He could not say more, for he felt a great lump in his throat, and so went a little to one side for a moment. But his eyes shone brightly and there was a look of determination on his face that was pleasant to see.

After dinner all gathered on deck again. It was an evening of wonderful tropical beauty. There was a full moon, which, shining on the sea, made it appear like a vast plain of silver. The trees of cocoanut and palm looked grand against their background of sea and sky. The fireflies on land appeared

as thick as the stars overhead. The night was still. There was not even the lap of a wave against the ship. Occasionally the sound of some night bird's cry came across from the shore. That was almost the only sound heard.

José swung lazily in a hammock that had been stretched for his accommodation. It was his smoking hour and he missed it. He had an uneasy sensation—a sense of longing that was like hunger. It made him uncomfortable.

"Time I stopped," he muttered, "if it makes me feel like this to do without my cigarette. I'm as bad as an old toper longing for his grog. I'll fight it out, though. I don't know how easy it would be for me if I could put my hand on a cigar. Glad I can't, anyhow."

"Captain, did you ever go gorilla-hunting?" inquired Tom.

"Yes; only once, though. It was in the heart of equatorial Africa. You know that is the home of the gorilla."

"Will you tell us about it?" asked Will.

"Certainly, if you'd like to hear. I was traveling through Central Africa some years ago. It was in a region of magnificent forests, great rivers and big serpents. By the way, the natives of Africa eat these large and venomous serpents, and consider them a great delicacy. I had stopped over night in a village of little native huts. My breakfast had consisted of some dried herring and a ship biscuit. The natives meanwhile had enjoyed the delicacy of roast monkey and a few bitter nuts that had wandered out a short distance from the village when I came across some fresh gorilla tracks. This excited me a good deal, for I never had been on a gorilla hunt. They are ugly things to fight, the fiercest of all the animals in African forests. Even lions and tigers disappear before them. They are strong, active and very bold."

"I selected a half a dozen natives to go with me, and took care to have them all well armed. In addition to my gun I had a big Colt's revolver in my belt. We could easily track the gorilla, for it had rained the day before, and the ground was soft. We made sure that all of our guns were well loaded, for we knew that the gorilla would not give us time to load, and if once attacked by him without any means of defense our lives would not be worth anything, for he is a terrible fighter. I should rather face a lion, or a tiger maimed than a male gorilla."

"We went our way cautiously, never speaking a word and taking care to make as little noise as possible. We kept near together, for we knew that one man would be no match for this terrible creature. The natives showed signs of fear, and I did not blame them. I was a good deal more excited myself than I would have been on a lion or tiger hunt, for I knew that the danger was greater. But we pushed on, sometimes through dense jungles and across swift streams, over fallen logs and past great rocks. We had gone a long distance, and the footprints of the gorilla showed very plain and looked as if only just made. We came across a place where he had sat down to eat some nuts that he had gathered, and here we heard at a little distance his dreadful roar, which is one of the most terrible sounds I ever heard. This so frightened some of the natives that they dropped their guns and stood trembling as if they had the ague. But I clung to mine, and in whispered tones told them that their lives depended on their courage."

"We went on a little further through the thick wood. We almost held our breath lest the terrible animal should hear us. I was a little in advance of my men when, near the broad trunk of a tree, I caught sight of the gorilla. The beast saw me about the same moment, though I was creeping forward very cautiously. As he did so he uttered one of his loud roars, which sounded like distant thunder. His eyes flashed as if full of lightning, and his forehead twitched and wrinkled. He opened his mouth and showed his savage teeth, which were long and sharp enough to crush us with a single effort. As he stood upright he looked like a hairy giant. He took a few steps toward us, then stopped to roar at us again, and he pounded his breast and glared at us with his angry eyes."

"You have seen pictures, boys, of the terrible old dragons of the ancients that are part man and part beast? Well, he made me think of those; and when I lifted my gun I almost felt as if I was going to murder something that had a soul. But he came nearer, filling the forest with his roar. 'Courage, my men!' said I. 'Now, take steady aim, and fire.' He was pounding himself with his huge, ham-like paws, and bellowing with rage. But just as he was ready to advance upon us again, we fired and killed him. He fell with an awful cry that made me shudder. He lay writhing and moaning for a few moments on the ground, and then he was dead."

"He was almost six feet tall—he probably lacked about three inches of it—his chest was very broad and the muscles of his arms were like cords of iron. Without our guns to protect us he could have easily killed our whole party."

"I was quite proud of our success, and the natives danced about, perfectly wild in their glee. It was not long before they had the creature cut up, and as we had no other food they made a supper of his flesh. But I preferred going hungry to eating gorilla meat, but later I killed a bird which we stopped and roasted, and that was enough for me."

[To be continued.]

A Leopard, a Pony and Some Fun (New York Sun.)

A Mexican pony which ran at will about the winter quarters of John Robinson's circus in Cincinnati incurred the anger of an elephant the other day, and the big beast seized the little fellow and threw him against the cage of a young African leopard. The leopard was apparently waiting for just such game, for it bounded against the bars of its cage and sunk its claws into the unfortunate pony's side. The force of the leap started two bars of the cage, and a jiffy the leopard had squeezed its lithe body between them and was free. He at once pitched into the elephant, and in less time than it takes to tell it was so badly used that he retired to a corner of the barn to nurse his wounds. As he lay there his tail stuck through under the boards and was seen by attaches of the circus, who grabbed it from the outside of the barn and hung on, while the leopard screamed and spit and hissed in his efforts to get free. He was thus held until a box was pushed up, into which he was forced,

WOMAN AND HOME.

SUSAN SUNSHINE ON HOME HAPPINESS.

Companionship Better Than Wealth—How to Keep Your Wife Young—The Father a Stranger in His Home—Seeking Sympathy Abroad.

It is a sad thing when a man of family is so wrapped up in his business that he gives all his time and thoughts to it, cutting himself off from all the social and domestic enjoyment of his home. He may think that he is doing the best thing for his family in thus striving to accumulate for them, but there are many things in this life that bring greater enjoyment than riches. Many a business man is almost a stranger to his family. He comes home to his meals, it is true, but in a sort of preoccupied way, too tired for much conversation, too much engrossed by business interests to have much thought for anything outside, or any really full and sweet intercourse with wife and children. He may tell his wife, perhaps, that he has invested so much in real estate today, and sit down and calculate with her what the probable advance on his investment may be in the course of a year or so. He may tell her that he is thinking of some additional purchase, and that he hopes his business interests will be worth, say, fifteen or, even twenty thousand more at the end of a certain period than they are now, but beyond that he hasn't much to say. He is always kind to his wife, O yes! He would not say anything for the world that would wound her, and he furnishes all the money that she needs for herself and the children. What more can she ask for? Why, my good man, there is one thing that she would prize a thousand fold more than all this, and that is your companionship. She would like your sympathy in what interests her. She does not like to keep all her best thoughts, her best utterances for strangers. She would give more for one evening of the old lover-like days, when you entered into all her hopes and aspirations, when you had little glimpses of each other's soul life, than she would for all the thousands that you are bending your whole energies to accumulate. If her intellectual nature is hungry, if she is longing for that companionship, the stimulus mental action, do you think that she is happy if she must go outside her home for what she seeks, when she knows that you might give it to her if you would? Happiness is to her something more than raiment—more than the purple and fine linen with which you would clothe her. This wronging for the good time coming is all a mistake. There is no time like the present. It is all that we are sure of. We should make the most of it. We should endeavor to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of every day as it passes.

I do not think that the home life is universally made as much of as should be, and yet it is really the best of all things that the world gives us. Where there is the fullest sympathy and companionship existing between the husband and wife happiness must result. The real, earnest woman is awake to her husband's intellectual needs, and if he makes of her a companion, shares his best thoughts with her, leaves his business behind him when he comes home and gives himself up to the pleasures of social and intellectual recreation with his family, she will not fall behind him in mental alertness or in domestic fealty. She will study to please him. She will read that she may delight him with fresh thought; she will lift herself up above the petty things that he scorns, and the best that she has and is will be shared with her husband. Such women do not grow old. A life full of sympathy and tenderness keeps the heart young, the cheek fresh, and the eye bright with happiness. It is the women whose hearts are filled with an unsatisfied longing for sympathy, whose home lives are barren of all worthy social intercourse, that grow dull and faded before their time. Men do not know what loss is theirs when they wed themselves simply to business success. Money is good, but a large, loving home companionship is better, even if accompanied by limited capital. Men of business, test my assertion and see if I am not right.

NOTES.

Dried orange and lemon-peel burned on coal in a sick-room are good deodorizers.

It is said mint-sauce will keep any length of time if bottled, corked tight and kept in a cool place.

After having your hands in soapy water, wet them in vinegar and spirits of camphor; it kills the alkali and keeps your hands soft.

When you make a custard or other pie with a "stand-up crust" if you will pin a narrow strip of cloth around it, it will not bake so hard and will keep in better shape.

Pretty lamp shades are made of lace, wide enough to cover the globe. Draw the lace at the top around a wire ring of the proper size and line it with colored silk of thin quality.

Lemon Cheese Cakes.—One pound sugar, a little more than a quarter pound butter; six eggs, leaving out the whites of two; juice of three lemons and grated rind of two. Melt all together in a jar.

Corn Starch Cake.—Whites three eggs, half cup butter, half cup milk, one cup sugar, one cup flour, three-quarters cup corn starch, and one teaspoonful baking-powder. Cream your sugar, butter and corn starch; add milk, eggs beaten stiff, then flour and baking-powder, and flavor with teaspoonful almond.

Beef Fritters.—Cut slices of underdone beef into oblongs three inches long by half the width; squeeze half a teaspoonful of lemon juice over each, pepper and salt, then sprinkle lightly with nutmeg. Have ready a batter made by beating two eggs light, with half a cup of milk and the same quantity of prepared flour salted. Dip each "collop" of beef in this, and fry to a good brown in boiling dripping.

Tomato Chauder.—One-half a bushel of green tomatoes, one dozen onions (or leave them out if preferred), one dozen green peppers, all chopped fine. Sprinkle one pint of salt over this and

let stand all night. Drain off the brine, cover with good vinegar, and cook one hour, then drain and pack in a jar. Take two pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of allspice, one of cloves, one of pepper, half cup of ground mustard, one pint grated horseradish. Vinegar to mix. Boil this and pour over the contents of the jar.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

Help for California Women.

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Since coming into this glorious State, where all the conditions of life seem to be perfect so far as climate and soil are concerned, I have found what great need there is for help—in California households.—I am an Englishwoman, and know how many thousands of clever, sensible women in my own country would gladly supply the demand if the expenses of transit were not so great. I should like to know if there is any emigration society in existence that would help to adjust this question of demand and supply. There are a vast number of mothers helps, farmers' daughters, and nursery governesses, who do more than is demanded from domestic servants, for \$60 a year and less; indeed, so great is the pressure on the few avenues for women's labor in Great Britain that many are glad to go into families with no wages beyond their board and lodging. Is there not here a wide field for philanthropic effort? It will readily be seen that the simple cost of travel to California is beyond the reach of the women I have named. I lately attended a meeting in the Mansion House, London, England, and one of the speakers said that 10,000 women daily cross the Thames, from the east end of London, as shirt and collar makers, whose wages average 5 cents a day and their dinners. We are sometimes asked, "What do women want?" I answer, their daily bread, and the opportunity to earn it. This is the cry of these poor, perishing ones. And while I realize that the class just named are not the practical, useful, skilled housewives California needs, yet if the educated class above them could be enlisted here by thousands, that alone would relieve the overstocked labor market in Britain and be an unspeakable blessing here. I write this letter in the hope of evoking interest in this great social problem. My heart is stirred by the needs of women on both sides of the globe, and I wish the press may ventilate the subject, and that a few philanthropists would establish an employment bureau, where the women could be cared for on landing and helped into families where they are so greatly needed. I am, sir, faithfully yours,

MARGARET E. PARKER, Founder of the British Women's Temperance Association, Glen Rosa, Pasadena.

A MILLION FOR MISSIONS.

Are the Gospel Floods Covering the Earth?—The Outlook for 1887. (Extracts from an article by Arthur T. Pierson.)

God has a plan in regard to the evangelization of this world, and that plan is revealed. We ought to have it so clearly stamped upon our minds that no doubt should ever arise as to the fact, the destiny of the gospel, or our duty. That plan of God is unfolded in prophecy in unmistakable terms, and we have only to keep our eyes and ears open to see prophecy confirmed and fulfilled by history. The stone cut out without hands has been growing for centuries, and is filling the whole earth.

Whoever will study to find out God's plan for this world, and then compare it with his actual work in this world, must become a convert to missions in every fiber of his being, convinced and overwhelmed, first by the power of a scripture argument, and then by the resistless logic of facts! And, because any really renewed soul must yield before such omnipotent appeals, it may be well to present a few of the many weighty considerations which go to show that in no age has God been moving with such strides to compass this world with the knowledge of the Lord; yet, like Ruth, we can only glean a few handfuls from an illimitable harvest field. . . . What the gospel can do is proven by what it has done. Mark the power which it has shown over both the lowest and highest type of man!

Where can you find mankind sunk in deeper mental and moral degradation than in Australia and adjacent islands, whose savages are but one grade higher than the brutes they hunt and kill? Behold the Papuan, and Maori, and other tribes, equally lost to humanity, like the coin whose original image and superscription are worn off, restored to humanity and to God, and worn as precious and burnished pieces of silver on the necklaces of Christ's bride!

Polynesia has been the scene of gospel triumphs which for character, number and rapidity scarce admit comparison. Wherever the gospel touches these islands it transforms their civil and social life with a speed that leaves us no doubt of the wonder-working power of God. Polynesia only a little while ago was the earthly realization of hell. To be cast on these shores meant robbery, torture, death, and then a cannibal feast over your flesh. Today you would be tenderly cared for as on the most hospitable shores, and would find over 800 churches of Christ in those islands. Thomas Powell placed on the little island of Nanumaga a native evangelist. He found the island full of idols of stone and wood; altars in every house, and temples almost as many as dwellings. Eight years afterward one-third of the entire population were members of the Christian church, and two-thirds of the children were in Christian schools, and those new church members contributed to the support of the gospel and its extension \$1.60 each, average. Not an idol is now to be found, nor an idol temple, and the people, all clothed decently, sit with delight to listen to the gospel.

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She: "Forget! I forget nothing. What do you mean?"

He: "I mean, darling, that you fail to remember that I chose you, O all the women in the world, to be my wife."

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Unclassified.

THE Overland

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1887.

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THEOSOPHY.

THE NEW RELIGION INVENTED
BY MME. BLAVATSKY.Sourings After the Infinite and Div-
ings After the Unfathomable—The
True Inwardness of the "Science
of the Spiritual."[Paper read before the Woman's Club by
Miss Louise A. O'Neil.]

We are all familiar with the adage, "There is nothing new under the sun," yet there are points in the cyclic evolution of a world when nature, physical, mental and moral, seems to transform itself, and men appear to enter new relations and new conditions. Physical nature has presented these transfigurations at such climaxes as the discovery of the world's sphericity afforded, or that of the telescope, the spectroscopy, the power of steam, of electricity, and the innumerable other material agencies by which nature put on a greater fullness, a more complete and perfect garment. The periods of mental or intellectual transformation are as numerous as the thinking centers of the world. Every mathematician and scientist who has taken cognizance of a law governing the external world, and demonstrated the same to the realm of the intellect, has established what appears to be new relationships. It is evident that neither of these great departments have created anything new, but merely demonstrated on the objective plane what has eternally existed in the subjective condition. Electricity was not discovered because it had not been discovered, nor were the laws governing electricity created, because no mind had been clear enough to grasp them—and the same holds good with the moral department.

Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, Socrates, Plato and Christ taught ethical laws which appeared to put men on an entirely new footing in relation to themselves and to their fellowmen, when, in fact, it was but a period of renewed action in the higher nature of man, arousing the inherent but dormant spirit. This, and nothing more, is claimed for theosophy or the science of the spiritual—that it is a moral philosophy for which a great active period has arrived, a period of practical realization, and instead of its confinement as in the past ages of darkness and ignorance to the few transcending and powerful souls, to the few broad and sympathetic hearts, it is now undergoing a general diffusion among the human race, and destined to become the practical and universal enlightenment of the mind which Buddha and Christ were so eager to infuse into their own time, and for which they planted such rich and indestructible seed. To all but the most superficial reader and thinker it must be a clear and incontrovertible fact that we now stand upon the threshold of this metaphysical era, in which thought and research penetrate into the supersensuous world. Science finds its complement and art its inspiration in the occult realm. The true leaders of science acknowledge that the physical is not complete without the psychical nature, and that in order to better comprehend the laws of matter they must become familiar with the laws governing soul—these two being interdependent. The existence of the dual forces in nature and in man has been evident to all philosophers, and the science treating of the relations of these is the science of life, and leads to the knowledge of self, or to theosophy. Some of the distinguished authorities on the subject of European scientists who have aided in raising the soul-science out of its legendary domain to which modern materialism had condemned it to its proper elevation of scientific research are: Prof. Zollner, author of *Physical Dynamics*, and professor of Astronomy and Physics in the University of Leipzig; Prof. Crookes, F.R.S., Baron von Reichenbach, the famous discoverer of *Od*, or the physical measurement of psychical force; Draper, the author of that keen analytical work entitled "Conflict Between Religion and Science"; W. E. Weber, author of an exhaustive work on electro-dynamics, of whom it is said "no scientific reputation stands higher in Germany than that of Weber"; N. Paul, of the G. B. M. C., and Prof. Buchanan and Dr. A. F. Hartman, of our own country. We might swell this number to hundreds of our leading thinkers and laborers for the weal of man—men who seek that just balance in nature which centuries of ignorance and sensuality had endeavored to destroy. When such herculean intellects as these demonstrate the existence of psychical forces upon a material and apprehensible plane and trace out the elemental laws governing psychic conditions, then the thinking world need no longer hesitate to accept the fact that there is much more to be known in the mundane concerning the supermundane than science and theology had hitherto admitted—that in fact there is no such thing as the unknown, as all knowledge is progressive and evolutionary. Growth being the primary law of existence, the vital fire with which the first impulse of differentiated life invested the monads, we can no more resist it than stop the beating of our hearts or retard the revolution of our planet around its great solar center. This affinity for the mysterious and inclination toward themes dealing with subjective and interior life streams as well through our modern fiction, which lacks the flavor of the age unless interwoven with the garland of mysticism. That which appealed to an age of mere sentiment and unqualified materialism is supplanted by that which appeals to reason and intuition. George Sand and Bulwer Lytton were the first to bring the occult sciences into prominence in English fiction, but in the hands of these idealistic and imaginative scholars the practicability of the esoteric truths which they asserted was not recognized. Beautiful and subtle as are some of the truths uttered in "Zanoni," as well as the "Countess of Rudolstadt," like the parables and myths of all scriptures they secrete facts under flowery symbols, and leave it to the energy and potency of the reader to find them out.

But this criticism might be passed in general upon all mystical literature, or literature which has, by design, a double-meaning—upon the Hindu Vedas, the Mohammedan Koran, the Jews' Kabala and the Christians' Bible, all of which were the products of the mystics of the past. It might be asked,

"Why, in treating of the higher laws of nature and the powers of the soul, do the masters of these truths employ equivocal terms?" The fact is simply this, the mystics have ever written and will ever write for two classes of humanity, the one which does its own thinking, and to which the old saying applies, *verbum sat sapienti*, "a word is enough for a wise man," and the other less energetic class which is content to accept what another has thought, and in its blind faith lives serenely oblivious of the sublime heights and depths of wisdom presented to the initiate. Fortunately for humanity, however, the power to penetrate the occult realm or spiritual element lies in every human heart, and sooner or later the latent or dormant condition will be undetermined by its higher ego, and prompt it to join the great caravan of those "who overcome," and journey on to the realm of wisdom, or as the esoteric mystics would say, "The Kingdom of Heaven." Our great inspiration in this journey is that "whatever is knowable." This motto formed the first philosopher, and spurred him on to certain conquests. Were the evolution of knowledge not true, there were little hope for the revival of theosophy. Like all innovations and reforms, this revival has been much misunderstood. The truths have often been veiled, misrepresented and exaggerated by enthusiasts, as well as denounced by the narrow and unscientific class which does not hesitate to condemn inexhaustible theories, without devoting an hour or a day to the study of the mind of incalculable ages. The dragon today, as in the symbols of old, tries to bite the heel of the mounted hero. It has been feebly proclaimed by opponents to the movement that theosophy means to undermine Christianity, introduce black magic and sorcery, as well as the follies and superstitions which have characterized the weak minds of all races and all times. On the contrary, theosophy has but one great and primary goal in view, and that is to establish a perfect brotherhood of man by the practical means of overthrowing all dogma, all cant, all artificial caste, all false social barriers and all walls reared by mortal egotism which separate man from man and rob him of his divine inheritance of reason and of liberty. In reiterating its principles Mme. Blavatsky, the founder, states: "Born in the United States of America, the society was constituted on the model of its motherland. The latter, omitting the name of God from its constitution lest it should afford a pretext one day to make a State religion, gives absolute equality to all religions in its laws. All support and each is in turn protected by the State. The society, modeled upon this constitution, may fairly be termed a 'Republic of Conscience.'"

Broader and far more universal in its views than any existing mere scientific society, it has, plus science, its belief in a possibility of the determined will penetrating into the unknown, into the spiritual regions, which exact science pretends that its votaries have no business to explore. And it has one quality more than any religion; in that it makes no difference between Gentile, Jew or Christian. For this reason was Mme. Blavatsky made the main instrument of the new-born occult wave to maintain the equality of man against the established forms and customs, masquerades and ceremonies of all countries, and to demonstrate the existence of the supernatural in the natural—the divine man in the human against all the orthodox of the world. This heroic Russian noble lady has braved the storm of human criticism and charged away the denunciations of the man missiles, as only those can be supported by truth. But a little more than eleven years have passed since she, in company with a Hindu philosopher, founded the first theosophic society in New York, and now all the leading cities of this country, of England, Germany and France, and of India, have established active theosophic centers, India alone having 120 branches. At this first meeting, chronicled as a "memorable and extraordinary one," were present, among several students, retired merchants and literary men, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer and editor of The Path, Mr. William Q. Judge; also, Gen. Abner A. Doubleday, the author of several certain well-known historical works, and Col. Olcott, the eloquent orator, who is to this day the president of the parent society. The practical work of introducing theosophy was accelerated by the publication of Mme. Blavatsky's "Isis Unveiled," a work which has been graphically pronounced as "a bombshell thrown into the thinking world," which none can read not only without marveling at her erudition, but at her knowledge of the English language, and almost encyclopedian volume of information, both in science and philosophy. Shortly after the publication of "Isis Unveiled," Sinnett's work, "Esoteric Buddhism," came out, which contains the fundamental teachings of the philosophical department of theosophy, stated in a clear, definite and concise manner. Any one who reads this work, its sequel, "Fragments of Forgotten History," "Light on the Path," and a few others of the numerous standard theosophic works, will at once become disabused of the idea that it could identify itself with any narrow and fanatical creed. It is purely a spiritual philosophy, sounding the depths of the to be, and has for its motto that of the *Maharajahs of Benares*: "There is no religion higher than truth." Therefore it advocates that the truth of science and the truth of religion are one, which, if separated, results in the death of both. Rather than producing "miracles," theosophy proves that a miracle or a breaking of the laws of nature has never taken place, is unthinkable, since a breaking of a universal law would result in chaos. "Miracles" and wonders such as we read of in the biographies of all mystics, are only the result of workings of a higher and generally unknown law of nature, and laws which are in operation today, as well as twenty centuries ago. There are subtle forces in nature which transcend electricity as electricity transcends gas in swiftness and potency of action. It may be said to be closely allied to ether. This etheric force exists in the human brain, as in all points of infinite space, and forms a medium by which man may gain intelligence regarding the whole universe. If, by a pure life and a practice of all the virtues, this spiritual force is developed to a predominant degree, the

mortal comes in possession of a higher intelligence called *intuition*, a faculty, the possession of which renders man and the causes and effects of life transparent to the view. In natural consequence of this he may also control the occult forces on the material plane and perform phenomena curious to the eye of the uninitiate. But the existence of this force and the use of it can only be demonstrated to each individual by himself and through himself, and until by the medium of an extremely able and pure life, the *chela*, or pupil, has attained that degree of development which will permit him to walk in subtler spheres, he must take the existence of such spheres on faith, as a blind man believes in the existence of the sun. However, the attainment of such occult accomplishments should not be the end, but only a means of progress, and of the wheels which run parallel with others in revolving this human machinery. This philosophic department or rationale of theosophy is the narrowest, dealing, as it does, with man's individual relation to the universe and the efforts made for his own personal evolution. The greater, primary and moral side is the relation he bears to his fellow-men, by which he rises or falls, as a wave in the sea. Paradoxical as it seems, we gain true self-advancement only by self-denial, by contributing all self-interest to the interest of humanity, and consecrating our best talents to its weal. Seneca said in one of his letters: "You must live for others if you wish to live for yourself." In rushing out thoughts of self and its possessions, we make room for the entrance of a higher and more comprehensive consciousness, which may embrace all that has life. It is because of the active radiation of this universal sympathy that the Buddhist throws his door open to every passing stranger in hospitable welcome, and builds arsenals for sick, wounded and aged animals, which have been but recently duplicated in this country by societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. To gain that greatness of heart in which we can grasp the hand of king or of peasant, of the renegade and of the saint, with equal kindness, the mortal ego has invariably and without exception to pass through the crucifixion of the body of the *ego* self or aggressive personality. So long as we strive for the material wage with in the heart, the calm of conquest cannot come to it, nor man know what divine powers sleep within him. Emerson said: "The transmigration of souls; that, too, is no fable. I would it were; but men and women are only half-human." He could say so with reason, because the majority live on the chimerical plane, with animal inclinations and animal tendencies, the futility and barrenness of which cannot be appreciated until we prepare to leave the realm of the senses behind. To transform and etherealize these lower energies by right thought, right speech and right act—this is the moral side of theosophy, and to this end it reveals and inculcates the various principles which have governed the lives of all holy and wise men. To realize that thoughts are vital centers of energy which pervade, surround and mold us, is one great step toward right thought. A wise philosopher has said, "Man is the sum of what he thinks," and when we appreciate the fact that every thought which we entertain in the caverns of the brain, if spoken or unspoken, becomes a living and distinctive entity, which will wield its influence for good or ill as long as the world revolves, then our conscientiousness will be aroused to guard our inner temple, and permit only the fairest and sweetest flowers of fancy and meditation to decorate its altars. With very little reflection we arrive at the fact, then, that in order to gain the first great step of right thought the *ego* must live in a state of constant watchfulness, if not of warfare, against such ambitions and tendencies as lie, like dangerous serpents, beneath its highest and fairest ideals. Hence the life of a true theosophist is not a passive one, but one of serious and unwavering self-evolution, which must needs carry vicarious atonement to the winds, and by exclusive and severe training, by seeking duties instead of waiting for them, attain the higher self or Christ-principle. As there is no cause without an effect, so in cultivating a superior, active intelligence the monad naturally arrives at a plane of more universal sympathy and understanding, and distinguishes between the subjective and the objective, the actual invisible life and its ephemeral outer expression. Our Vermont philosopher uttered this comprehensive truth: "We are always reasoning from the seen to the unseen. Hence, the perfect intelligence that subsists between wise men of remote ages. A man cannot bury his meanings so deep in his book but time and like-minded men will find them; Plato has a secret doctrine, had he? What secret can be concealed from the eyes of Bacon? of Montaigne? of Kant? Therefore, Aristotle said of his works, 'They are published and not published.' No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the object. A chemist may tell his most precious secret to a clown, and he shall never be wiser—the secrets he would not utter to a chemist for an estate. God screens us evermore from premature ideas. Our eyes are holden that we cannot see things that stare us in the face until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened—then we behold them, and the time when we saw them not is like a dream." In order to understand the teachings of theosophy a little more definitely, and learn in what points of philosophy it differs from theology and science, we must comprehend the laws of Karma and Reincarnation. Karma is a Sanskrit term for which we have no exact English equivalent, and in our clumsy and inelegant language may be interpreted as the average of good and evil of our past being as bearing upon the present, that divine law of equilibrium which says, as in the "Light of Asia," "It knows not wrath or pardon; utter true its measures mete, its faultless balance weighs: times are as naught; tomorrow it will judge, or after many days." Karma is the very heart of justice. It makes no compromise. All animate and inanimate nature records that cause and effect are correlative, and one indispensable to the other. An evil deed can no more be followed by good karma than day follow day without an intervening night. Karma is the only theory which rationally explains the difference between mortals physically, mentally and morally. For, as it has ever been optional with an individual as to the method and velocity of its journey

through these etheric realms of existence, so naturally the variety is as great as the number of mortal monads, and while some have arrived at Karma, others begin at A. Neglected opportunities and neglected duties will return to the soul as a living and incarnate reproach—if not in the same incarnation, in some succeeding one. We can leave nothing undone when once the true path of self-denial has been entered. The current of a higher law carries us irresistibly along, and if the monad does not follow its dictates, but rears its own egotism or mortal desires against it, the result is a disintegration; for only the higher ego—the spirit—is immortal. Man is a creature of many incarnations, and each is the sum and substance of his preceding activities, exertions and aspirations. Earth life is for his divine I am, a descent into matter and an ascent back to spirit, and the field for purging the monad of its unholy love is this crucible of manifested existence. Into this are thrown the baser matter and the gold, and that which is cleansed rises to the top of the still and rejoins the "Father," or pure spirit. Of course, reincarnation is inclusive in the law of Karma, as there could be no evolution out of the objective plane but through a succession of *organisms adapted to this realm of causation*. As these incarnations for the individual are calculated to take place on the average every 15,000 or 20,000 years, the same individual may have been an Aryan priest, an Egyptian princess and a United States citizen by turns; and an author of the Vedas may be identical with a writer of the Kabala and of Shakespeare's plays. So that when we seek a friend today we know not what friend or saint of the past we have before us, nor what may be his possibilities for the future. The man we see not, but only the garb which he takes off and puts on, according to the season and temperature which characterizes his degree of development. These two great laws of Karma and reincarnation have been involved in all mystical teachings from the ancient hierarchal records to the scriptures of the present time—but never until now have they been so generously disseminated among the masses, because never until now have we, as a body, so eagerly searched and hungered for them. There is much merely speculative philosophy, much visionary mysticism in the world, but there is one grand underlying system that time, nor tide, nor disbelief can efface, and to him who desires it it will be revealed, for his desire is the magnet, the power or entity which shall conquer truth.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

I.—DOUBLE-LETTER ENIGMA.

In January, month of snow and ice;
In college, opposed to ignorance and vice;
In reason, a power of the mind;
In sight, we have it we're not blind;
In wish we would have gratified;
In chase, wherein we take a ride;
In America, our home and pride:
Two women in Shakespeare's play is my whole.

II.—CHARADE.

(Partly phonetic.)

My first is a color.
My second is a note in music.
My third is an interjection.
My whole is an animal peculiar to America.

III.—HALF-SQUARE.

1. A girl's name.
2. Public, open.
3. To depend.
4. An appeal.
5. A disposition.
6. A letter.

IV.—ENIGMA.

(Composed of 33 letters.)

My 9, 31, 17, 7, 14, 8 is a small flower, the emblem of modesty and simplicity.
My 21, 23, 28, 18, 19 is a look of displeasure.
My 15, 10, 5, 33, 10 is to discontinue.
My 32, 6, 21, 20, 14, 16 is to sleep.
My 3, 28, 4, 12, 15 is a fact.
My 24, 23, 20, 25 is a mixture of pure and impure metals.
My 30, 8, 27, 11, 14 is a small insect.
The whole is a quotation from Milton.

V.—ANAGRAMS.

Tom Bruce came rushing home one day,
His eyes as bright as stars.
"I've got a job at last," said he,
"As cord count on the cars."
His pretty wife looked strangely sad,
His cheerful words to hear;
At last she said, "If fear you'd have
A great push, Sam, my dear."
"O, no," he cried, "no fear of that,"
And kissed her pouting lips;
"With trusty crews, and well-kept track,
And good bridge *enough* tips."

VI.—DIAMOND.

1. A letter.
2. Acquired skill.
3. A rank or class.
4. A number.
5. A letter.

VII.—BLANKS.

(To be filled with the same word transposed.)
I have told you many—that you should take great care with the —; the —, what makes the large amount. I know you would not like me to — you. The candle — a feeble light, and should be trimmed.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1. Army, arm, y, Mary.
2. O A T
A P E
T
3. 1, Bleak, leak; 2, crown, crow; 3, scorn, corn; 4, trifle, rifle.
4. The devil can cite scripture for his purpose.
5. Reindeer.
6. p r e p a r e
s t a m p
a s h
p o t
p o r e s
p a s s i o n

Dainty Tables at Society Teas.

(Washington Cor. of the Globe-Democrat.)
The tables at afternoon teas are now in the best taste, and little effort is made to offer the things that will not spoil one's appetite for the soup and prosaic things of the dinner that come so closely on its heels. Tea and chocolate, and occasionally bouillon, are offered, and thin *pate de foie gras* sandwiches are now the fancy of the moment. In some places punch is tabooed, as not being sanctioned by London example; but just now, every one offers *cake glace*, otherwise, coffee ice cream, but served in punch cups. The *cake glace* is always put on the table, either in a large salad bowl or a punch-bowl, and is served with a ladle, whereby many are deluded, and fail to recognize their old friend—plain coffee ice cream.

Dares or Da'sen't.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

Mrs. Langtry is now said to have flitted Fred Gebhardt and engaged herself to a Southerner, Arthur Dasset, who is to become an editor on the New York Star.

Grand Auction Sale!

Easton & Eldridge,

TEMPLETON, SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.,

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 14, 15 and 16, 1887.

Paso Robles, Santa Ysabel, Eureka and Huer Huero Ranchos,
By order of the West Coast Land Company

(A CORPORATION.)

Will sell without reserve property described as follows:
THE PASO ROBLES RANCH,
Of 30,000 acres, less 6000 acres sold to settlers in the past four months.
THE SANTA YSABEL RANCH,
Of 30,000 acres.
THE EUREKA RANCH,
Of 15,000 acres, and 12,000 acres of
THE HUER HUERO RANCH,
All lying in a body, on the S. F. M. R., at its terminus in San Luis Obispo County
AT PUBLIC AUCTION!
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 14th, 15th and 16th.

These are all agricultural and fruit lands, in quality equal to any in the State, with an average annual rainfall exceeding that of Santa Clara county, and
REQUIRE NO IRRIGATION.

Title, U. S. Patent, and to be free and clear of all incumbrances.
TERMS OF SALE—Lots in Templeton, cash, U. S. gold coin. All other tracts one-third cash, balance in four equal payments, at 3, 4 and 5 years; interest 6 per cent per annum. The mortgage tax paid by the mortgagee, makes the interest about 4 per cent, net to the purchaser. An additional charge will be made of \$1. for deed in sale of town lots, and \$15 in other cases, for expenses of making and recording all papers. Schedule price of ranch subdivisions average \$20 an acre; of 5 to 12 acre lots, \$30 an acre. Ten per cent of cash payment (but in no case less than \$100) required at fall of hammer; 30 days to complete sale. Parties failing for 30 days forfeit sum paid.
Parties going from Los Angeles take P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo. Parties wishing to inspect said lands with a view to purchase, or any of the company's lands at private sale, will be shown the property free of charge by applying at the company's office in Templeton, or at an EXHIBITION BUILDING with leave Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, April 18th at 8:30 a.m. stopping at all way stations, where tickets can be secured either at station or on train, and arriving at Templeton at 5:30 p.m. Round-trip tickets, \$4, good until Monday, April 16, 1887. Usual fare one way, \$2. Maps of all the ranch subdivisions, of Templeton, of the 5 to 12 acre suburban lots, and a general map showing the location of the company's lands, with a new descriptive catalogue, will be sent free on application. And for further particulars address

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